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Yadlin's sister and architect l-Hanani held by fraud squad

...THUR KEMELMAN
...usalem Post Reporter

...Y. — Asher Yadlin's sis... Hari, and one of Israel's ...guished architects, Aba ... were detained on Sun... by the fraud squad.

...ari was arrested on sus... having acted as go... a bribery transaction ...her brother, while El... suspected of having ...lin.

...itect was released last ... a day-and-a-half in ...decision as to whether ... will be held for further ... will only be taken this ...

...e have already announced ...tion of asking an addi... ...ay remand for Asher ...r Kimhe, and Mordechai ...the court hearing today. ...st of El-Hanani sent ...s throughout the Israeli ...l community. Regarded ...s having created a par... ...eli style of design, El... best known for his de... ...e President's House in ...a commission he won in ...ie competition. Another ...nt buildings is the Ar... ...ninary in the Old City. ... Warsaw 58 years ago, ...at the Technion. He has ...1 prizes for his design ...uildings and his articles ...ture and planning have ...ed widely in Israel and ...

El-Hanani has designed ...ldings for the Govern... ...rticular mental hospitals ...istry of Health, he has never designed a building for Kupat Holim. However, it has been reliably learned that in 1972 he was asked by Kupat Holim to plan an out-patient clinic in Tel Aviv. The project was cancelled a year later and El-Hanani only received the usual architect's fee for submitting designs.



EL-HANANI

Sarah Hari's name has cropped up several times in the Yadlin affair. She was a director of Hamarveh company, which was one of the main subjects investigated yesterday. The company, which deals in automatic vending machines, was at one time in difficult financial straits. It was then sold by the original group of investors to the Unico Investment Company, which was owned by Amnon Barness, a close friend of Yadlin, and other investors.

After the company changed hands, Kupat Holim is suspected of having bought from it at an inflated price automatic machines to print prices of medicines. According to the police, the fraud division questioned several individuals connected with deals between Unico and Hamarveh to determine whether Yadlin was given a kickback on them.

Sarah Hari, an agent for Yuval Insurance in Haifa, has also been mentioned in connection with Kupat Holim insurance deals.

The police request for an extension of remand for Yadlin, Elison and Kimhe will be fiercely resisted by their lawyers. Kimhe's attorney, Aryeh Kemar, will argue that despite the intensive 15-day police investigation, there is no evidence in police hands that warrants further detention. Since his arrest, Kimhe has refused to cooperate in any manner with the police.

Although Adi Braumer refused to talk about his client, Mordechai Elison, it has been learnt that he will argue that his client is guilty of only a technical offence. Some IL300,000 of the sum paid by Kupat Holim as a commission on the Tel Baruch medical centre transaction to Solel Boneh was mistakenly registered by Elison to the credit of the partnership that Solel Boneh has established with the investors, rather than Solel Boneh itself.

Elison, however, did not profit personally and the money was subsequently correctly registered on Solel Boneh books.

Yadlin will be represented by Shlomo Toussia-Cohen, one of Israel's top criminal lawyers, in today's hearings. Toussia-Cohen could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Arab League force to be established in 48 hours

BEIRUT. — Arab League officials and representatives of President Elias Sarkis are drafting a plan to deploy a strengthened peacekeeping force in Lebanon within 48 hours, League mediator Dr. Hassan Sabri al-Kholy said yesterday. "Everyone wants peace," Dr. Kholy said. "The important thing is to be firm."

The peace plan drafted in Riyadh calls for a peacekeeping force of 30,000 men under the personal command of President Sarkis, but Dr. Kholy said it was obvious that a force of this size would not be on hand quickly.

The next phases in the peace plan timetable are the reopening of the Beirut-Damascus highway, which runs across several front lines in the area southeast of Beirut, and of Beirut airport which is in leftist-held territory but sits under the guns of nearby rightist artillery positions.

With a 12-day-old cease-fire still generally holding throughout Lebanon, deployment of a larger and tougher peacekeeping force has become bogged down in negotiations with the private armies of Lebanon's warring factions. President Sarkis, according to Dr. Kholy, has decided to stop negotiations and start acting.

Dr. Kholy said the deployment would proceed by stages, but the plan was to establish strong peacekeeping contingents throughout Lebanon, except for the extreme southern area along the Israel border.

Dr. Kholy said President Sarkis has approved the participation of six countries in Lebanon's peacekeeping force: Syria, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Libya, North Yemen and South Yemen.

While the envoy did not say what new troops would be arriving soon, observers believed that most of them would be drawn from the 20,000-strong Syrian army force which controls about 60 per cent of Lebanon. (Reuter)

Ford, Carter struggle for additional votes

WASHINGTON. — Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, locked in a photo-finish to their two-month presidential campaign, searched furiously yesterday for a handful of extra votes that could spell the difference between victory and defeat in today's presidential elections.

As the campaigning in one of the closest races of the century drew to a close, both President Ford and Carter mounted grueling swings through a few key states and saturated radio and television with last-minute appeals for support.

Even the opinion polls found the outcome too close to predict.

Carter, 52-year-old millionaire peanut farmer from Georgia, was given an edge of only one or two percentage points by most polls after a spectacular erosion of his lead.

Two per cent of those polled favoured independent candidate Eugene McCarthy and one per cent other minor candidates.

The outcome now is in the hands of millions of undecided voters, disenchanted with or uncertain about the leadership qualities of the candidates. Many were waiting until the last moment when they enter the polling booth, draw the curtains and pull the lever on a voting machine.

The fate of the two vice-presidential candidates, Democrat Walter Mondale of Minnesota and Republican Robert Dole of Kansas, hinges on what happens in the presidential race.

Ford, 63-year-old Republican and the first appointed President in the country's history, was making a final swing in the critical important state of Ohio and in his home state of Michigan, where his support was believed to be soft.

He was euphoric at shedding his image as an underdog after virtually erasing the 33-point lead which Carter held in August and making the most striking comeback in the history of U.S. presidential politics.

He claimed he would score the surprise victory of the century, as startling as President Truman's triumph against Republican Thomas Dewey in 1948.

Carter made his final appeals yesterday in California, the country's most populous state, before taking his precarious lead into Michigan. His waning hopes for victory were based chiefly on the expectation that Democrats, who are the majority party, would rally to his side. (Reuter)

'Mabat' on poll

Two special "Mabat" newscasts by Israel Television will be featured tomorrow, to keep Israelis abreast of the U.S. elections.

The first one will be at 7 a.m., with preliminary polling results. The second telecast will go on the air at 1.30 p.m. The regular nine p.m. "Mabat" programme will be expanded to a full hour's viewing, with the bulk of the broadcast devoted to the final tally up to that hour.

Tonight's "Mabat" will include special reports on the candidates, the forecasts and some of the international aspects of the U.S. elections.

No accord on subsidies

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Aligument decision-making committee meeting late last night broke up after the Histadrut representative refused to discuss the slash in subsidies so long as the Histadrut and the Government do not reach a long-term agreement for each commodity.

Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz presented the Government proposal to increase prices of the basic goods by 40 per cent. Histadrut secretary-general Yeruham Meshel said that he welcomed the Government's decision to reach a long-term agreement, but insisted that as long as it is not finalized there will not be an accord on the proposed slash.

Meshel said that negotiations between the Histadrut and the Government will be resumed today. He added that the agreement will need the approval of the Histadrut Central Commitee. This may delay the increase of the subsidised commodities at least till the weekend.

The Jerusalem Post learned late last night that the Government was willing to compromise on a more moderate cut which would increase the prices of the basic goods by about 25 per cent.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The Israel Government is to send two special emissaries to New York after the U.S. elections to deal with the Soviet Jewish emigration dropout issue, our correspondent learned in New York last night. One emissary is understood to be Yehuda Avner, adviser on Jewish affairs at the Prime Minister's office.

K, Dinitz confer on anti-Israel assault

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

WASHINGTON. — Israel Ambassador Simcha Dinitz yesterday asked the U.S. to support Israel during what is feared will be a major new anti-Israel offensive at the UN over the next two weeks.

Dinitz made the request during a one-hour meeting with Secretary of State Kissinger at the State Department. Much of the session was devoted to expected anti-Israel actions at the UN. They also exchanged views on the current situation in Lebanon.

Dinitz is scheduled to return to Israel later this week for consultations in Jerusalem. But political observers would not be surprised if the Ambassador was asked once again to postpone the visit should anti-Israel developments at the UN portend ill for Israel. Dinitz was originally due to return to Israel in mid-September, but postponed that visit because of the then oil-drilling dispute in the Suez Gulf.

Dinitz protested to Kissinger about Egypt's increasing anti-Israel stand at the world body — a trend that Israel considers to be contrary to the Sinai II accord.

The sources said Kissinger argued that the Egyptians were probably seeking to win propaganda points in the Arab world, and thought that a new anti-Israel offensive, led by Egypt, would improve their standing among fellow Arabs. The Egyptians are said to be attempting to counter the Syrian victory at the Riyadh and Cairo summit conferences, which legitimized Syria's presence in Lebanon.

In addition to the Hebron issue, the UN is also expected to take up two other anti-Israel matters: the Committee on Palestine will bring forward its report to the General Assembly and the Committee on Apartheid will probably seek to condemn Israel's relationship with South Africa.

While Kissinger was said to have been sympathetic to Israel's position at the UN, he could not provide a firm commitment of unqualified support because no specific resolutions had yet been drafted. He did say that the U.S. would work to prevent the introduction of such resolutions.

Regarding the situation in Lebanon, the U.S. and Israel are said to be in agreement that Syria has not permitted Palestinian terrorists

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

UN Council meets on areas

UNITED NATIONS. — The Security Council met yesterday to consider a complaint by Egypt concerning what it called a "dangerous and explosive situation" in the Arab territories occupied by Israel.

Egypt requested the meeting in a letter to the President of the Council on October 20.

Huge forest fire raging

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NEVE ILAN. — A gigantic forest fire, whipped by gale-like winds, was raging virtually uncontrolled at midnight, near the Jerusalem highway, between Neve Ilan and Sha'ar Hagai. The fire was reported by settlers at Neve Ilan around 9 p.m. and fire brigades from Beit Shemesh and JNF rangers were battling the blaze, assisted by local residents. The flames were visible for miles around.

...desians strike at Mozambique, ...heavy fighting said going on

...Rhodesia. — Rhodesian ... launched reprisal at... Mozambique following ...of four white civilians ...a by black nationalist ...e government announced ...

...1 communique gave no ...e size of the operation ...tion. "We have under... ...pursuit operations as a ...ns-border aggression by ...e communique said. ...ue Radio from Maputo, ...Zimbabwe patriots "have ...red" by the Rhodesian ...r, it claimed there was heavy fighting with Rhodesian troops who had struck across the border.

On Saturday night, black Rhodesian guerrillas attacked a motel at Victoria Falls with rockets, grenades and automatic weapons, killing a Canadian-born Rhodesian Government official and wounding a white civilian. Three other white Rhodesians died in guerrilla attacks near the southwestern city of Bulawayo.

Commenting on the communique, a Rhodesian Government spokesman said, "In order to safeguard the interests of the country, security forces have therefore taken action in accordance with accepted international practice."

The last major "hot pursuit" operation by Rhodesian forces was on August 8 when the Salisbury Government reported killing 300 black Rhodesian nationalists, 30 Mozambican troops and 10 civilians at a camp inside Mozambique. The UN said the raid killed 675 civilians and injured hundreds more at a camp for Rhodesian refugees.

The Mozambican news agency reported the Rhodesians used "tanks, cannon, mortars, infantry, fighter-bombers and cavalry" in thrusts on the provinces of Gaza and Tete, which border on Rhodesia and South Africa.

In Geneva, Britain was under intense pressure yesterday, and called black and white leaders at the Rhodesian settlement talks to discuss fixing a target date for independence. "I hope that the meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon," Ambassador Ivor Richard, British chairman of the five-day-old conference, told journalists.

Richard had been pressed by each of the four nationalist delegation leaders to set a 1977 target date for Rhodesian statehood — and so clear the way for blacks to form a legal, provisional government.

Rhodesian Premier Smith then was asked to call on Richard. He emerged from a 90-minute private session looking testy. Earlier, the Rhodesian leader had let it be known he means to fly home tomorrow because he said he was tired of "twiddling his thumbs" in Geneva and had important work awaiting him in Salisbury, his capital. (Reuter, AP)

Zim strike ends but discipline issue stands

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The crippling five-day strike of 17 Zim freighters in Israel ports by the ratings seamen's union ended at noon yesterday. The union council unanimously agreed to stop the strike on the basis of the Histadrut Central Committee's compromise proposals, which had been accepted by the Zim board of directors at midnight on Sunday. The m.s. Galila, which sparked the strike is however remaining tied up in Bremen, pending an investigation of the troubles on board.

Within an hour, the first ship, the m.s. Narcis sailed from Haifa port for Europe, with the cargo she had loaded before the strike broke out on Wednesday. This included 30,000 cases of grapefruit, which were found in good shape by the Citrus Marketing Board, whose experts examined them when the strike ended.

But though there was general relief that the costly strike was ended, there were no champagne toasts. Rather there was a grim assessment that the problems of discipline, law, order and moderation in the merchant marine had not been solved. Thus, in the words of Zim general manager Yehuda Rotem, "One battle is over, but the fight for reestablishing proper labour relations in the fleet is only starting."

In fact, the possibility of a new dispute over discipline was already brewing last night. The officers union decided that they would not agree to the sailing of the ship Rahel unless the bosun, who had been fired by the captain following an incident in Rijeka harbour a fortnight ago, would be taken off the ship.

The Rahel is due to sail from Haifa to Ashdod at noon today, and it appeared likely last night that the bosun would be transferred to another ship by Zim to avoid a new strike. The bosun was fired after some ratings, who were backing their union claim for special pay for removing dunnage in the holds, threw pieces of timber at the Yugoslav stevedores who came to unload the ship. The port management then withdrew them, charged Zim for the shift loss and warned they would keep Israel vessels out of the port if there would be a recurrence of such an incident.

In Haifa port, the management expanded the afternoon shift to 15 gangs, as a start to overcoming the backlog of work resulting from the strike. Management official Ilan Or told *The Post* that with an effort he expected to have the backlog cleared by the end of the week.

The ratings who took part in the strike, which cost the economy millions, stand to lose their pay for the strike period, subject to a review of the regulations by Zim's

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

HOSPITAL DOCTORS RESIGN EN MASSE

Jerusalem Post Staff

The country's 2,600 hospital doctors yesterday en masse submitted their individual resignations — effective on December 1. Until then, the doctors will continue to work in the hospitals, continuing to impose the stringent sanctions limiting the number of hospitals which will accept emergency patients.

Health Ministry Director Ya'acov Menczel yesterday "refused to accept" the doctors' resignations, brought to his office in Jerusalem.

In a statement formulated in conjunction with the State Attorney, Gavriel Bach, Prof. Menczel told the doctors that their action was a collective resignation and part of a strike. As such it was illegal, he said.

Attorney-general Aharon Barak also said: the mass resignations were not legally valid.

Israel Radio quoted Prof. Barak as saying that the doctors were engaged in a collective labour dispute.

At 11 a.m. yesterday, several hundred Kupat Holim doctors assembled outside the Kupat Holim centre in Tel Aviv's Rehov Arlosoroff. Shortly afterwards, four of them, headed by Dr. Ze'ev Hansel, of Kaplan Hospital, entered the office of Prof. Haim Doron, chairman of Kupat Holim, and submitted the resignations of the hospital doctors employed by the sick fund. The government hospital doctors submitted their resignations in Jerusalem to Prof. Menczel.

Prof. Doron refused to accept the resignations, noting that "they were not a real resignation of the doctors as individuals, but a collective one, whose purpose was not a real resignation, but only a means to bring pressure on the employers during the present negotiations." He added that the doctors, who had of their own free will accepted a life of public service, could not throw off the responsibility they had accepted. Moreover, their act would bring about irreparable damage to the patients, for it would leave a "vacuum" in the health services.

The doctors refused to accept their resignations back, and according to the Kupat Holim spokesman, they were then "sent by special messenger to the Israel Medical Association."

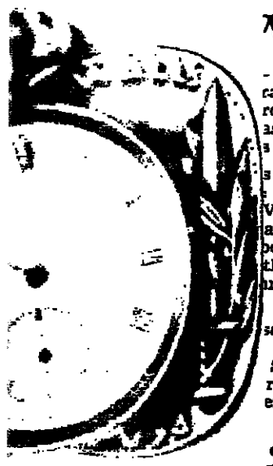
Dr. Rami Yishay, head of the IMA, told *The Jerusalem Post* that he had not received them by yesterday afternoon, adding "But even if they are returned, the resignations have taken effect."

Dr. Yishay said that the IMA was now discussing the legal and economic aspects of setting up an alternative method of providing medical services to the hospitals.

"It will take about a week to work out the details," he said, adding, "several possibilities are being studied. For example, each doctor can offer his services to the hospital on an individual basis for a specific fee, or a group of doctors can

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

...osters name Li as ...w Chinese Premier



... Li Hsien-nien, bullet... ...can of the 1946-49 civil ...rought the Communists ...as named in wall posters ...s China's new Premier. ...s no official confirma... ...report, although the ...Vice-Premier — a poli... ...ate and China's top ...bert — had been widely ...the post following the ...r leftist radical leaders ...

...sources said the posters ... as Premier appeared ...Sunday, but were torn ...rday, the sources said, ...ers appeared at other sites in China's largest city. The posters also reported that Defence Minister Yeh Chien-ying had been nominated Chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC), China's rubber-stamp parliament.

If the appointments are confirmed, it will strengthen the already tight grip gained by the moderates since the death of Mao Tse-tung on September 9. Mao's widow Chiang Ching and three other top radicals have been virtually destroyed as a rival faction in the leadership.

Mao's successor as Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Hua Kuo-feng, had kept his post as

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

...in learns of prayers, penitents

...UDY SIEGEL
...lem Post Reporter

... that his office was or... ...fficient, Religious Af... ...r Yitzhak Raphael yes... ...pted to prove it to his ...iest, Prime Minister ...g out a yellowed piece ...ted 1948, Raphael pre... ...Premier with the mar... ...ate of "Yitzhak Rabin, ... farmer, and Leah ...

... the whole population ... marriage and death," ...nistry director-general, ... "We have only 370½ ... over the country, and ...fice is old and over... ...t we know that the ...e care of the citizen ...portant occasions af... ...itude toward religion." ...ok the Premier on a ...t and in a limousine ...team's nightmare) of ... institutions and sites ...n supported by the ministry. The pair and their entourage of aides, reporters and photographers caused a hubbub as they entered the waiting room of the decrepit Jerusalem religious court in Jaffa Road. But their presence had little effect on a quarrelling married couple appearing before three rabbinical judges in the divorce court. Attentive but embarrassed, Rabin and Raphael watched as cameras rolled and the couple hurled insults at one another.

Meeting with some of the judges in a cell-like room nearby, Rabin was praised for making the first visit to a rabbinical court by a Prime Minister. Giving out statistics, one *dayan* said there were 3,500 divorces granted in the country last year, compared to 27,000 marriages.

At the Yeshivat Hakotel in the Old City, established shortly after the liberation in 1967, Rabin and Raphael popped into a Talmud lesson and asked what the boys were learning. The Premier urged one student, a newcomer from South Africa, to encourage his parents to follow in his footsteps.

Donning blue construction worker's helmets, the Premier and the minister heard a prayer and a lesson in archaeology in the narrow, dimly lit extension of the Western Wall beyond Wilson's Arch. Emerging into the men's section of the plaza, Rabin was greeted by Bar Mitzva celebrants and other worshippers.

A former drug addict and jailbird from the Hatikva quarter of Tel Aviv who turned Talmud student at Yeshiva Or Sameah in the capital's Shmuel Hanavi quarter, introduced Rabin to the world of the ba'al teshuva (penitent). In another conversation, with Larry Babbitt, once a career officer in the U.S. army who stumbled on the yeshiva when he stepped down from the wrong bus, Rabin heard a Jew's searching for values and faith.

Rabbi Mordechai Arnon, teacher

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

40 suspects held in Samaria

Security forces have arrested 40 suspected members of terrorist cells in the Ramallah and Tulkarm areas over the past several weeks, the army spokesman reported yesterday.

The suspects are reported to have belonged to five separate cells — four of them in the Jalazun refugee camp five km. north of Ramallah and one at Dannaba village just outside Tulkarm.

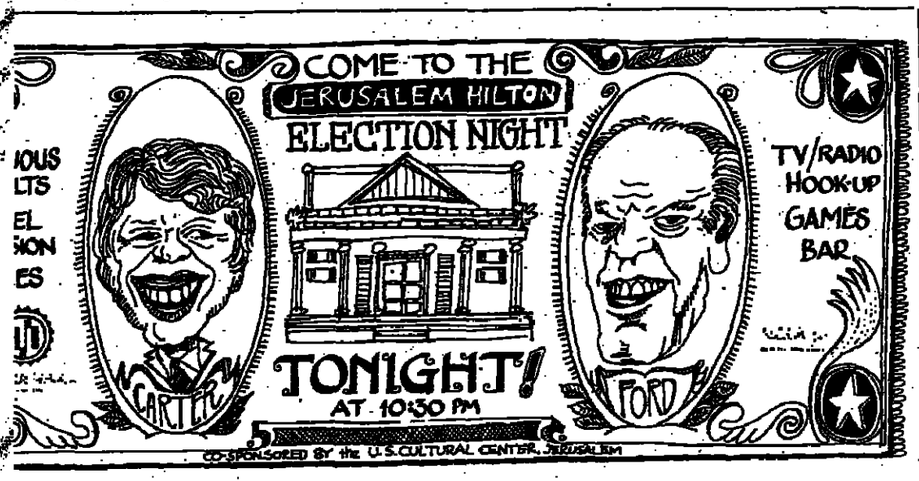
They are suspected of arson against an Arab bus and a truck that took Arab workers to jobs inside the Green Line. But most of the offences relate to agitation, organizing riots and disturbing the peace. Two of the cells belonged to the Iraqi "Arab Liberation Front," and the rest were connected to George Habash's PFLP, Naif Hawatme's Popular Front and the Fatah.

'Equatorial Guinea president slain in coup'

MADRID. — The President of the tiny West African state of Equatorial Guinea, Francisco Macias Ngouma, was killed in a military coup on Saturday, Madrid newspapers reported yesterday. They based themselves on "universified rumours" from the former Spanish colony.

FOR A STRONG ECONOMY
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Fair, warm and dry.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	32	12—23	24
Golan	6	12—22	22
Nahariya	14	15—29	30
Safad	22	13—19	21
Haifa Port	16	19—29	30
Tiberias	19	14—30	33
Nazareth	11	14—25	26
Afula	15	13—28	29
Shomron	10	14—23	24
Tel Aviv	16	18—29	30
B-G Airport	12	13—30	31
Jericho	40	13—33	34
Gaza	14	17—30	31
Beersheba	10	15—28	29
Eilat	8	23—32	33
Tiran Straits	9	21—32	32

Social and Personal

President Katzir inaugurated Safety Month yesterday in a ceremony at Beit Hanassi in Jerusalem. Among those present were Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi and the heads of the National Council for the Prevention of Road Accidents.

The Australian Ambassador and Mrs. R.J. Smith last night gave a reception for the Australian and Israeli soccer teams at their Herzliya residence.

The Spanish Consul-General, Prince Santiago de Churuca y Plaza, paid a call yesterday on the Jerusalem District Representative before ending his tour of duty.

ARRIVALS

MK Arye (Lova) Eliav, from Paris, where he and other members of the Committee for Israeli-Palestinian Peace reportedly met with Palestinian representatives.

Dr. Alfred Weber, a member of the Swiss legislature and head of the Swiss-Israel Friendship Society, on his first visit to Israel, as a guest of the Foreign Ministry.

Reuven Ma'yan, member of the editorial staff of "Al Hamishmar," from Paris, where he attended an international seminar on Zionism.

Armand Kaplan, head of the political department of the World Jewish Congress, and a 100-strong delegation of French Jewish leaders, for an eight-day, "solidarity seminar.

DEPARTURES

Conductor Gary Bertini, artistic adviser to the Israel Festival, for conducting engagements in London and Berlin (via El Al).

Or-Ha'am Shadmi, former director of Bank Leumi's Ramat Gan branch, to South Africa, where he will manage the bank's new Johannesburg branch (via El Al).

The Jerusalem Post drama critic Mendel Kohansky, for the U.S., on a four-week university lecture tour.

Art scarce in bank's day for women artists

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Women artists and artisans from as far away as Kiryat Shmona came to Bank Leumi's "Ladies' Day" here yesterday although the event turned out to consist of 40 minutes of speeches, light refreshments and a tour of the bank.

"Ladies' Day" is devoted each year to a different segment of the female population — girl soldiers, brides, and, this year, artists and artisans. Asked why a women's day is needed at all, bank director-general Ernst Japhet defended the idea by saying "banks all over the world do it."

Of course women can use all banking services that are open to men, he said; but the fact is they do not always want to do so.

Ruth Allony, who heads the bank's women's advice bureau (which is on the 20th floor of the Shalom Tower here), said not every woman is willing to discuss her financial problems with the male clerk or officer at her local bank branch. "Some women only want to talk to another woman, and behind closed doors. The fact is that many women choose to come to our bureau, which is a sufficient answer to the question of why we run one."

The guest speaker at the reception was Batsheva de Rothschild.

Many of the women, all of whom work in some aspect of arts or crafts, seemed disappointed. "We did want to have an art exhibit and some more festivities," Japhet said, "but we simply don't have the room here. We did want the women to come to the bank and not somewhere else."

BETHLEHEM MAYOR Elias Freij yesterday dedicated an international telex service in his city. The first message was sent by the Mayor to the Military Governor of Judea and Samaria.

Our dear mother, sister, grandmother

LEA SEREN (Saranga)

was laid to rest on October 31, 1976, in Holon cemetery.

The Family

The members of the Government

offer sympathy to

Mr. AHARON UZAN

Minister of Agriculture

on the death of his

FATHER

With deep sorrow, we announce the death of

MAX ABRAHAM

The funeral will be held today, Tuesday, November 2, in Haifa. For the exact time, please call Tel. 04-81649, 04-83264.

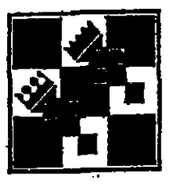
The Bereaved Family

Loss to Dutch drops Israel men to 5th place in Chess Olympics

By ELIAHU SHAHAF
Jerusalem Post Chess Correspondent

HAIFA. — Israel went down 1-3 to the strong Dutch team yesterday in the seventh round of the Chess Olympics men's event here.

On the top board Vladimir Liberzon fell into a prepared variation of the Sicilia defence, well known to the Dutch master but apparently less familiar to Liberzon; it took Timman only 26 moves to down his opponent.



Yair Kraidman on the second board drew with Jan Donner. Shimon Kagan lost to Ligterink on the third board, and Natan Birnboim drew with F. Kuijpers on the fourth board.

Israel's women's team was more lucky, defeating West Germany 2-1 in the first round of the finals. Alla Kushnir beat A. Laakmann, Ljuba Kristol beat H. Weichert, and Olga Podrazanskaya lost to T. Prill-Gassemann.

In the main matches of the 7th round of the men's event, the U.S. drew with England (2-2), Argentina took an early 2-0 lead against the Philippines, and West Germany beat Spain 2½ — ½ with one adjourned game.

The results as recorded at 8 p.m. were:

Holland 3 — Israel 1; U.S. 2 — England 2; Argentina 2 — Philippines 0(2); Sweden ½ — Chile ½ (3); West Germany 2½ — Spain ½ (1); Canada 2 — Italy 1 (1); Iceland 1½ — Austria ½ (2); Iran 2 — Australia 0 (2); Scotland 1½ — Finland 1½ (1); Colombia 2 — France 1 (1); Wales 2½ — Venezuela 1½; Norway 2 — Paraguay 0 (2); Switzerland 2 — Denmark 1 (1); Belgium 2 — Ireland 2; New Zealand 1½ — Luxembourg 1½ (1); Thailand 1 — Guernsey 0 (3); Dominican Republic 1½ — Guatemala ½ (2); Japan 3 — Faroe Islands 1; Uruguay 1½ — Bermuda ½ (2); Bolivia 3½ — Papua ½; Costa Rica 1½ — Hongkong ½ (2); Honduras 2 — U.S. Virgin Islands 0 (2); Monaco 3 — British Virgin Islands 0 (1); Andorra 1½ — Dutch Antilles ½ (2).

The leading scores are:

1. Holland 20; 2. England 19½; 3. U.S. 18½; 4. Argentina 17½(2); 5. Israel 17½; 6. West Germany 17(1); 7. Iran 16(2); 8. Canada 16(1); 9. Spain 15½(1); 10-11 Sweden and Chile 15(3); 12-14 Iceland, Norway and the Philippines 15(2).

Preliminary results of the first round, final, women's event:

Finals A: Spain ½ — Holland ½ (2); Australia 1 — England 0 (2); U.S. 2½ — Denmark ½; Israel 2 — West Germany 1.

Finals B: Ireland 2 — Philippines 0 (1); France 1½ — Italy ½ (1); Argentina 1 — Finland 0 (2); Canada 2 — Colombia 1.

Finals C: Switzerland 2½ — Wales ½; Austria 1 — Sweden 0 (2); Scotland 2 — New Zealand 0 (1).

The sixth round of the men's event was England's big day. Pitted against the strong Philippine team, which is doing surprisingly well in the present Olympics, England scored a smashing 3½-½ victory. The Philippines' half-point was scored by Eugene Torre who drew with Anthony Miles. Both players have one thing in common: They are the only players in their countries who have the highest grade, international grandmaster.

On the other three boards W. Hartston, M. Stean and J. Mestel earned England three full points, defeating R. Balinas, R. Rodriguez and R. Mascarinas respectively.

Holland also did very well against the U.S., though the final result (2½-1½) was less than predicted by the Dutch players, this important victory put Holland in the second place by itself — at least for the time being. On the top board Jan Timman defeated Robert Byrne of the U.S., one of the possible participants of the world championship candidate matches (if Fischer and Spassky will not play).

Genadi Sosonko, formerly one of the top Leningrad players and now a resident of Holland, drew with international grandmaster Lubomir Kavalek, also an "ex" (Kavalek, formerly one of the top Czech players, went into self-imposed exile in 1968 and is now a resident of the U.S.). Jan Donner beat James Tarjan, and it was only William Lombardi on the fourth board for the U.S. who saved his team from a disastrous score by beating Holland's Hans Ree.

Israel went up to third place, which it shares with the U.S. thanks to its convincing 3-1 victory against Spain. On the top board Yair Kraidman beat J. Bellon; Roman Dzindzihasvili, the newcomer from the Soviet Union and top scorer for the Israeli team (4-½ points out of 5 games), beat A. Martin; Shimon Kagan on the fourth board beat J. Ochoa; and only Leon Lederman lost to Antonio Medina.

In another match between the leading teams, Argentina defeated West Germany 2½-1½. There were draws on the first three boards (Panno — W. Unzicker, M. Quinteros — L. Pachman, R. Sanguinati — D. Mohrlok), but L. Bronstein gave his team the vital point, defeating P. Ostermeyer.

In the match between the twin tail-enders, it was the U.S. Virgin Islands who had the upper hand, beating their British counterparts 2½-1½.

One of the sensations of the Chess Olympics concerned the prefabricated hut housing the press centre. The strong wind which blew during the night almost swept away part of the roof. The building was declared a danger zone and the press corps were evacuated to the lobby of the Dan Carmel Hotel. Deprived of their typewriters, telephones and telexes, the journalists felt like displaced persons hoping for the best and expecting the worst.

Final results, sixth round, men's event: Holland 2½, U.S. 1½; England 3½, Philippines ½; Israel 3, Spain 1; Argentina 2½, West Germany 1½; Sweden 2½, Scotland 1½; Italy 2, Iran 2; Australia 2½, Iceland 1½; Canada 3, Wales 1; Chile 3½, Switzerland ½; Austria 3, Denmark 1; Norway 2½, Finland 1½; Paraguay 2, Colombia 2; Venezuela 1½ (1), Belgium 1½ (1); France 3, Guatemala 1; New Zealand 2½, Dominican Republic 1½; Luxembourg 2½, Thailand 1½; Ireland 3, Costa Rica 1; Guernsey 2½, Japan 1½; Bermuda 2, Hongkong 2; Uruguay 2½, Honduras 1½; Bolivia 3, Andorra 1; Faroe Islands 3, Monaco 1; Papua New Guinea 3, Dutch Antilles 1; U.S. Virgin Islands 2½, British Virgin Islands 1½.

Adjourned matches of Round 5: Argentina 3, Switzerland 1; Iceland 3, Chile 1.

Leading scores after the sixth round: 1. England 17½; 2. Holland 17; 3-4. Israel, U.S. 16½; 5. Argentina 15½; 6-7. Philippines, Spain 15; 8-10. West Germany, Sweden, Chile 14½; 11-15. Canada, Austria, Italy, Iran, Australia 14 points each.

Heavy turnout for Egged elections

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Early indications yesterday showed a heavy turnout among the 6,000 Egged members at the cooperative's elections for the ruling bodies yesterday. Yosef Harari, Chairman of the Election Committee, told *The Jerusalem Post* that in some of the smaller polling stations that had already closed at 6.30 p.m. the rate of participation had reached 90 per cent.

Yesterday's election, seven months earlier than scheduled, is to elect the 120-member Governing Council and a 91-member judicial body which rules on internal matters. Next week, members go to the polls again to choose a 30-member management from the Governing Council and a seven-member Control Committee. A seven-to-nine-member secretariat to run the cooperative on a day-to-day basis will also be picked next week by the management.

The two factions running are "Mifne" and "Alternative." The lack of a majority for a single party has forced the cooperative to hold early elections for the second time running.

"Mifne" claims that with a clear majority they will be able to run the cooperative efficiently and eventually get it out of its financial problems. "Alternative" promises to introduce modern management methods, including professional manpower.

The ghost hovering over the elections was the final report of the Golomb Committee, to be filed in two weeks. At Beit Egged some claim that the committee will be lenient with the cooperative, while pessimists claim that the committee will demand that the company sell its property, including buses. (Background report, page 7.)

Haifa students hold referendum on continued boycott of classes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Over 10,000 students of the Technion and Haifa University are holding a referendum on whether to attend classes this term or to continue their fight against the tuition fee increase by staying away, as they have been doing since Sunday. The results of the two-day referendum will be known tomorrow morning.

The student associations of Haifa and Ben-Gurion Universities resigned on Sunday from the national federation (the Technion has not been a member for several years) and have since called on the other associations to join them in setting up a new federation. The Technion Student Union has agreed to join it.

Their chief demand on the tuition fee issue is that this year it should be based on the recommendations of the Agranat Committee (which calls for linkage to the C-o-L Index), and for graded fees next year. The national federation has accepted the rate of IL4,933, fixed by the heads of the institutions for higher learning and the Education Minister.

If a majority of the Haifa students vote in favour of a continued boycott, it is practically certain that the administration will respond by cancelling the current academic term. "Every day costs a lot of money of which we can save if there are no students who want to be taught," one professor commented.

In response to the strikes, an Education Ministry spokesman said yesterday it is "inconceivable" that talks should be reopened on the tuition issue.

K and Dinitz

(Continued from page one)

to return to "Fatahland" en masse, as has been widely reported in the press. Both Washington and Jerusalem consider these reports exaggerated, although they both view the situation as very "fluid."

Kissinger is said to have told Dinitz that the U.S. does not believe Syria has really changed its position towards the Palestinians in Lebanon, and that the Damascus regime still wants to control and dominate the terrorists. Syria is reported to be in control of all the key access routes to southern Lebanon.

In addition to discussing Lebanon and the UN, Kissinger and Dinitz also briefly reviewed other developments in the Middle East, but the sources would not disclose specific details.

Dinitz's primary purpose in returning to Israel this week was to report on the mood here following today's presidential election. But that review will have to wait if developments at the UN should escalate. Later this month, the six-month expiration date for the UNDOF peacekeeping mandate on the Golan Heights ends — possibly another point of tension.

Bat Yam renews ties with Red Italian city

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BAT YAM. — This city and the town of Livorno in Italy have resumed their twin-city relationship after a 10-year estrangement. Mayor Yitzhak Walker yesterday gave a reception for the first municipal delegation from Livorno to visit Bat Yam since the Communist Party was voted into power there in 1966.

The seven-member delegation, which will spend five days in Israel, is headed by Livorno's deputy mayor, Prof. Mario Bellini of the Communist Party. It includes representatives of the Christian Democrat Party, the Socialist Party and a small local Populist Party.

Prof. Bellini would not explain why twin-city relations between the cities, which were started in 1961, were cut off shortly after the Communists took over city hall in Livorno. However, he did say that the decision to renew ties was taken "because these relations are conducive to furthering relations between peoples and because of the wish to establish relations suitable for twin cities, both located on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Livorno has a 180,000 population as against Bat Yam's 130,000. The visit is one of the events of Bat Yam's 50th anniversary celebrations.

Peres calls for new alertness

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Defence Minister Shimon Peres yesterday called for renewed Israeli alertness, because of recent developments in the Arab world. The minister was referring specifically to the Saudi-Egyptian-Syrian alignment which emerged at the recent Arab summit meetings.

He told the Board of Trustees of the Israel Defence Voluntary Fund that Egypt would like to obtain Libya's arms. If Cairo succeeds, the Egyptian Army's situation will change dramatically.

Fund coordinator Moshe Gilboa said that IL67m. had been raised so far in cash and pledges since the fund's inception in July. Peres said that the money will be invested to keep the capital intact, and the interest derived will be used to finance defence research and development projects. Recent contributors included the residents of Beit She'an, who gave IL250,000.

400 British Jews meet the President

President Ephraim Katzir yesterday welcomed an overflow crowd of 400 members of the Joint Israel Appeal of Great Britain currently on a study mission in Israel. "Here we are, after 2,000 years of exile, fulfilling our dreams," the President told them.

The President was presented with a parchment scroll signed by every member of the mission. "I wish we could find a way of exporting some of our problems. We would then be a wealthy country," Katzir told the group, here to study some of Israel's social problems.

Today the mission members will visit Yad Vashem and inspect social-gap problems at a number of community centres in the Jerusalem area. In the afternoon the men of the mission will be addressed by Yosef Almogi while the women attend a luncheon with Lea Rabin.

Shlomo Uzan, at 95

GILAT. — Shlomo Uzan, father of Agriculture and Communications Minister Aharon Uzan, was laid to rest here yesterday in a funeral attended by many long-time Negev settlers.

Uzan, who died after a long illness, was 95. He came from Tunisia to this moshav, which his son had helped found, in the settlement's early days. (Itim)

Astrologer sees win for Ford—'if anyone wins'

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "If either of the two candidates wins tomorrow's U.S. presidential election, it will be Ford," political astrologer Ilan Peker told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Peker, whose record of successes includes predicting the Yom Kippur War, explained his odd qualification by saying there is a possibility the two candidates will draw in the electoral college. But, if one wins, it will be Ford — "simply because he is a lucky fellow."

(Under U.S. law, a candidate must get a majority of the 538 votes in the electoral college in order to be elected president. If no one does, then the House of Representatives must decide among the top three candidates, with each state voting as a unit and having one vote. To win in the House, a candidate must get a majority of the votes of the 50 states.)

Peker said Carter is a tough opponent for Ford. But Ford is lucky, and indeed got the Presidency in the first place through this luck. He and the U.S. share the same sign of the Zodiac — Cancer. Carter, on the other hand, is a Libra, and is entering a difficult period which will last two years, Peker said.

Peker predicted as early as January that Ford would win.

The only thing Ford has to be wary of is a full moon, said Peker yesterday. This is his unlucky day of every month, and he should keep a low profile on such days. The night Ford pulled a blooper in his TV debate with Carter — declaring that the Soviets do not dominate Eastern Europe — there was a full moon, Peker said.

However, the moon was only slightly more than half full last night.

'Dozens of European leftists killed in Lebanon'

By YOEL DAR
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — "More members of the Baader-Meinhof group were killed in Lebanon than the number killed by the Germans in Germany," said a Maronite elder recently during a visit to Haifa. Several dozen European leftists were killed in the civil war in Lebanon, he told a group of Christians and Jews during a recent visit in Haifa. Documents taken from the bodies of these people are now displayed in a permanent exhibition at Jouniya, the Christian-held port north of Beirut.

The leftists apparently came to Lebanon before and during the war, either as refugees from the police of their countries, or as volunteers to aid the Palestinians. They came from 28 countries, among them Sweden, Holland, Italy and Germany. Many of them were killed during the long siege of Tel el-Za'atar, the Palestinian camp in Beirut, or in other parts of the city, the Lebanese visitor reported.

When taken prisoner and interrogated, the Europeans explained that they had come to Lebanon to aid what they called "the Palestinian resistance movement." They knew very little about the Arab-Jewish conflict and still less about the civil conflict between the Arabs in Lebanon. Most of them were fleeing from the authorities in their own countries.

After the occupation of Judeida, a village in south Lebanon, by the Christians, the bodies of 15 volunteers from Libya, Algeria, Iraq and possibly one from Sudan had been found. "We don't know when they got there, possibly a short while before the Maronite fighters took the village," he said.

The Maronites were not particularly impressed by the fighting qualities of either the European or Arab volunteers. They seemed to have thought they were going to take part in a picnic in the Lebanese mountains. When they realized that a fight for life and death was in progress there they were inclined to run away, the visitor said.

Upon capture they said they had come to Lebanon by mistake and pretended to be innocent victims of the civil war. The attitude of the Maronite soldiers to the leftists, whether Arab or European, was harsh. While the motives of Lebanese Moslems were understandable, those of the foreigners were not. "What could the Germans, Swedes, Dutch or Italians have against us? By what right do they fight us in our country?" the Maronite asked.

Fired Housing Ministry group advised to 'keep on working'

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The planning group of the Ministry of Housing, numbering eight to 11 persons, were fired yesterday from their jobs. But the Histadrut advised the group to ignore the dismissal notices and to come to work as usual.

Allegations that the dismissals stemmed from pressures exerted by private architects who felt that the work being done by the planning group was their responsibility were dismissed last night by an informed source. The source indicated that internal problems was the reason.

The source said that Ram Karni was hired in May 1975 to act as chief architectural adviser to the Ministry of Housing. Karni in turn tried to institute a policy of replacing older architects with younger ones, the source said; but Karni's policy was regarded as "obstructionist."

The source also quoted Minister of Housing Avraham Ofer as saying that it is almost impossible to replace older architects with younger ones as the latter tend to leave government work on their own accord to enter the more lucrative private sector.

Antiquities recovered from Dayan's gard

Jerusalem Post Knesset Rep

The Antiquities Departm... recently recovered two archa... finds from Moshe Dayan's ... in Zahala, after receiving ... that the objects were the...

This was reported yeste... the Knesset Education Co... now preparing the second ... of the Antiquities Law, b... ham Eitan, head of the ... ment of Antiquities and ... at the Education Ministry.

Eitan said that policem... judges were becoming inc... aware of the importance ... venting unlawful acquisition ... tiquities. He said that in ... 18 months some 60 thie... been caught red-handed ... objects, had been tried, ... received stiffer punishment ... were common in the past.

Education Committee c... Avraham Katz asked wh... would be possible to apply ... law retroactively in order ... nation could recover archa... treasures at present in th... of private collectors.

Australian ... in Israel fo... friendly matc...

Jerusalem Post Sports Repo...

TEL AVIV. — The A... national soccer team, co... 19 players, held two stiff ... sessions yesterday at the ... Gan Stadium, in advance ... morrow afternoon's friendly ... with Israel's national XI.

The visitors' coach, ... Shoulder, a former Sunderl... back who has been in ch... the Australian side for ... eight months, said that th... against Israel will be valua... paration for his team's fort... World Cup qualifying matc...

Eight of the Australian ... gent played for their co... the 1974 World Cup finals ... many.

Shoulder, who will anno... team after another full ... session today, stated: "We ... a good, well-balanced side ... rael should find us very ... to beat. We play all-out a... football."

On their tour so far, the ... lians have defeated Singap... Hongkong 2-0, China 5-4 in ... and 2-0 in Canton, and dr... with Indonesia in Jakarta.

From Israel, they will ... Germany to meet Hambu... and then will face the Du... Eindhoven and English sid... derland and Birmingham.

'No problems' betw... Israel and Common...

Although the talks betw... EEC and Israel have be... panded, this does not sign... real problem between Israel ... Common Market members. ... were broken off to give Isr... time to prepare its case, D... Mandelbaum, Director-Gen... the Commerce Ministry said ... radio last night.

Dr. Mandelbaum admitted ... interviewer that Israel had ... pared itself sufficiently bef... negotiations, blaming this ... short time the team had ... the "fine points" of the tal...

Negotiations are expected ... resumed in nine days.

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...use fetes Uri Zvi Greenberg, ...dozen MKs boycott session

...RON SPITNER
...lem Post Reporter

...t yesterday paid hom... Zvi Greenberg, but about ... — members of Mapam ...t-wing factions — boy... brief special session ... poet's 80th birthday. ...be a fine writer." ...r Zakin told *The Jeru...* ...outside the main hall. ...never forget the ring ...us — or, rather, in... ...lines about Hashomer ...roic Kibbutz Mishmar ...k in 1937. He wrote, ...llion uprooted from its ... shall be a source of ... shall become a wilder... ...the morning dew dis... ...om your fields... no ...loom, no children shall ...d if a wanderer should ...does that road lead?. ...ll be, To the valley of ...

Bialykmien, eastern ...194, Uri Zvi Greenberg ...g poetry in 1912. His ...e Austrian Army, and ...essed his first pogrom, ...ated to Eretz Yisrael in ... the years his poetry ...ring not only his per...



Uri Zvi Greenberg in the Knesset yesterday. (Rahamim Yisraeli)

sonal agony at the Jew's suffering, but also the Jewish catastrophe all through history, and his people's eventual redemption.

The Revisionists and other nationalist-Jewish settlers championed his works, but Jews farther from the right began to fend him off as too chauvinistic and mystical.

Yesterday's special session in the Knesset to honour Greenberg was at the behest of MK Geula Cohen (Likud), who told the House: "Though he served as a lawmaker in the first Knesset, Greenberg really legislated with his pen... His uncanny gift of vision enabled him, in 1931, to predict the tragic Holocaust and, in 1935, to forecast the imminent disintegration of the mighty British Empire, whose Mandatory officials in Palestine were waging a war of *destruction on the renascent Jewish* nation."

Wearing a black hat and black suit, Greenberg sat in the visitors' gallery directly opposite the Speaker's rostrum. Surrounded by members of his family, he listened intently as Speaker Yisrael Yeshayahu declared: "Uri Zvi Greenberg sounded the ram's horn proclaiming the Jewish People's freedom... he gave the world the message that the Messiah, when he comes, will not arrive as a mendicant but as a hero with a sword in his hand..."

Saluting the poet for the Government was Education Minister Aharon Yadlin. Speaking eloquently and at times with poetic nuances, Yadlin said: "Poets often write with great facility about flowers, love and weeping children. But Uri Zvi Greenberg revealed his genius by writing about such themes as suffering, destruction and rebirth of a victimized people. Like the Prophet Elijah, he wrote not only about the sublime but also of the mundane... Though I cannot subscribe to all his views, I, like almost everyone else, am awed by his genius."

Several Labour members also stayed away from the special session, which was followed by a 20-minute reception for Greenberg and members of the Israel Writers Association in the Great Hall adjoining the visitors' gallery.

In a press statement explaining his absence, Yossi Sarid of Labour wrote: "Poets should not be honoured in parliaments. By violating this unwritten law, we have tinged Greenberg's honour with politics. Today's special session proves the Israel Labour Movement is staggering under the onslaught of the ultra-nationalists among us, who think nothing of utilizing the presence of a poet in the Knesset to further their political aims."

In a statement barred by Acting Speaker Moshe Shahal (Alignment) from being included in the Official Record, Meir Pa'il of Moked asked: "How can the House stoop so low *as to invite and honour a genius* who has become a false prophet... a man who has written that this land, as an holy land, can be conquered only by blood, and that only he who follows the cannon is entitled later to follow the plow?"

As for Greenberg, the octogenarian poet appeared sprightly and joked with the scores of well-wishers who crowded around him to shake his hand.

Asked how he felt about the present situation in Lebanon, he said the "Good Fence" could become "a source of problems" for Israel despite the favourable press reports about the border-crossing point.

"I never rely on newspaper reports," he said, as he slowly raised a glass of brandy to his lips. "You must be wary of journalists!"



Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin gets an unexpected kiss on the hand yesterday from a worshipper at the Western Wall during a visit to religious sites supported by the Religious Affairs Ministry. (Rahamim Yisraeli)

Rabin's religious day

(Continued from page one)

at the yeshiva who was once a secular entertainer called "Pupick," told Rabin that something must be done to bring religious and secular Israelis together. Arnon, who graduated from the Kaddouri Agricultural School (Rabin's *alma mater*), insisted that yeshivot are being treated like stepchildren. "They are subsidized by the Government at a rate of about 25 per cent, while universities are 70 per cent or more subsidized," he said. Yitzhak Israeli, once a well-known artist and now another teacher at the school, said that yeshiva students learn on a level that is equal to or above university work.

Welcomed by yeshiva boys singing and applauding him at Boys Town — which teaches printing, mechanics and other subjects in a religious atmosphere — Rabin talked to pupils wearing goggles while working at their machines. A teenager standing at a $100,000 device, under a sign asking "Are you ready to fly in a plane with the parts that you're making?," told the Premier he was making precision parts for a Kfir fighter.

Caught up in the spirit of the place, Rabin told students packed into the dining hall that "now that we have established the State, we have to be careful what values we fill it with... Without faith in the correctness of our path, in the historical and religious power of our being here, we won't be able to overcome the difficulties we face in the future."

Asked about recent revelations of *scandals in high places*, Rabin maintained that "wrongdoing will be uprooted, though we must protect the rights of the individual, without pre-judgment and public lynches before the court decides the case."

"I haven't seen any difference between religious and secular Jews involved in labour disputes," noted Rabin, when asked about the current outbreak of wildcat strikes. Many labour committees have shown lack of responsibility, Rabin said, adding, "if it continues, we will have to consider more serious measures against them."

At the end of the day, standing between the two Chief Rabbis at Raphael's reception for his guests and over 100 rabbinical leaders, the Prime Minister thanked his host and said: "I admit that I have learned much I never knew before today."

Hospital doctors resign

(Continued from page one)

offer their services for a group fee. Our guiding principle will be to select that system which will provide the best medical service to the patients."

He noted that "up to the last minute before we resigned, we were ready to listen to any suggestion which would renew negotiations on a favourable basis. But no such suggestion was made."

No offer to renew negotiations was made yesterday by the employers.

Today the following hospitals will be on duty:

Greater Tel Aviv: Hadassah (*Balfour*) and Donolo.
Jerusalem: Hadassah: ophthalmology, pediatrics.
Bikur Holim: internal medicine, gynecology.
Shaare Zedek: surgery.
Haifa: Rambam.
Galil: Poria.
Negev: Soroka in Beersheba.

Out-patients at at least one Jerusalem hospital complained yesterday they are being victimized as a result of the doctors' strike. For the past six weeks, the doctors have been staying away from the out-patients clinics at Shaare Zedek Hospital. The clinics are being manned by the nurses and clerks only and thus can provide only superficial treatment.

However, the doctors are continuing to receive private patients at the facilities put at their disposal by the hospital. Although the clinic nurses and clerks do not necessarily refer patients to the private service, many patients do see the doctors in this capacity, paying fees of IL100 and up for a visit.

A hospital spokesman said yesterday that the hospital could not be responsible for what the doctors did privately. He also pointed out that for critical cases, the emergency ward was still functioning normally.

The clinics at Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital, on the other hand, have all been functioning normally, despite the strike.

(See "Admission of Failures," Page 8)

X-ray technicians postpone sanctions

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The X-ray technicians yesterday decided to give their employers 10 days grace to "open serious discussions with a view to meeting our demands" before embarking on job action. The technicians, who met in the Histadrut yesterday, voted 150 for postponement, and 125 to start immediate sanctions.

Yesterday the technicians did not turn up for work in the clinics and performed only emergency X-rays in the hospitals.

Cancer and defence forces patients, however, were exempt from the sanctions, which are to back demands for more pay.

Foreign journalists blast 'political censorship'

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Foreign Press Association in Israel yesterday accused the Shin Bet (General Security Service) of *exercising censorship of foreign* journalists "in the style of Mrs. (Indira) Ghandi's regime" in India.

Steve Delaney, chairman of the FPA, referred to the alleged confiscation of a "rather bland interview with the Foreign Ministry spokesman after it had been cleared" by the army censor of press and radio.

Delaney pointed out in his statement that the foreign journalists recognize Israel's right to take steps to maintain its own security and that censorship for security reasons is not being challenged.

However, he said that the journalists do not accept the practice of imposing censorship for political reasons or for the prevention of stories embarrassing to the authorities. "Such erroneous extensions of the censorship function have become increasingly frequent," he noted.

Delaney accused the censor of bending one of the traditional guidelines *whereby material which has* been published once, is not subject to subsequent censorship. He quoted a case in which the German Press Agency DPA was forbidden to dispatch an item published once in a limited-circulation newsletter here, on the grounds that exemption from censorship only applied to news published in a mass-circulation newspaper.

"The FPA takes the position that prior publication is prior publication — period," Delaney said.

The FPA chairman also demanded that the army censor stop "pulling the plug" on foreign journalists' telex transmissions and other dispatches without notification.

Asked for their reaction, informed sources in Jerusalem last night said that *reports of security personnel* removing a film from an El Al plane were "sheer fantasy, and have no basis in fact." "We deny this categorically," they said.

The sources were also asked to react to charges by Delaney of the "politicization" of Israeli censorship, but by late last night no reaction on this point had been received.

A IL20,000 FINE and five months in prison have been imposed on Tel Aviv greengrocer Anwar Malka for concealing IL315,000 in assets and IL163,000 in income for 1972-74. The Carmel Market vendor was also given a 10-month suspended sentence.

Oliveira to seek pro ...ket job for Solomon

JACK LEON
Post Sports Reporter

— Basil D'Oliveira, the ...d England cricket star, ...en to find Israel's top ...c Solomon, 27, a pro... with a British cricket ...ason. D'Oliveira also ...g a first-class cricket ...el next year or in ...

...-born D'Oliveira, 45, ...nt the past month ...e and playing with ...ng Harrow team, told ... *Post* in an exclusive ...terday: "I am really ...th Solomon, and I ... give him the chance ...glish league cricket." ...g cricket for many ...pe Town, D'Oliveira ...tral Lancashire League ...n in 1960, "to seek ...ent and recognition in ...lly denied to us non... in South Africa."

...*of professional* also ...ing, his plan is for ...ndertake a pre-season ...he Worcester indoor ...ol which D'Oliveira ... winter.

...n Solomon, a techni... ...an, played first-class ...Karachi University be... ...n Israel in 1971. Now, ...etah Tikva, his four ...season include a su... ...out for Central Israel ...w at Ashdod. In addi... ...non's batting, D'Oli... ...pressed with his field... ...eeping and off-spin ...

...says that he is hope... ...ible to find a sponsor ...ed tour to Israel by ...another top-class side. ...a trip of several weeks, *starting in mid-September.*

D'Oliveira, who was due to leave for a private visit to South Africa last night, said "In spite of the very poor facilities, the standard of cricket here is much higher than I had expected."

He considers the national XI up to English Minor County standards.

D'Oliveira, whose coaching programme in this country was sponsored by the International Cricket Conference and the local cricket association, fears that Israel may jeopardise her good standing in the conference by inviting South Africa to the cricket tournament of next July's 10th Maccabiah. "Israel should think twice before taking this step," he says frankly." She must realize that there is a strict boycott of South Africa in the ICC."



Isaac Solomon at bat. (Lester Millman)

Psychology law passes first Knesset reading

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Knesset yesterday passed on the first reading and sent to committee a Government-sponsored law aimed at regulating the practice of psychology in Israel.

Health Minister Victor Shemtov said the law would establish a Psychology Council comprised of Government, university and professional representatives. The body would recommend standards for certified psychologists, accreditization of schools training psychologists and setting requirements for professional practice in general.

The law provides that a certified psychologist must have at least a master's degree, but this requirement may be waived if the person seeking certification has 15 years' experience since 1958 in an accredited institution.

MK Jacques Amir (Alignment) said the proposed law was a good one, but should also empower the council to compel psychologists to serve in development towns if they are needed there.

According to Amir, children in those towns are being deprived of vitally needed psychological counselling services because professionals refuse to move to development towns. Amir is from Dimona.

Zim ship strike ends

(Continued from page one)

lawyers. Union secretary Shlomo Avitan, who had been instrumental in getting his colleagues agreement to end the strike, said its major achievement had been the "foiling of Zim's malicious intention to lay up the Galilia and fire her whole crew" following the outbreak of the dispute on board, 10 days ago. The ship, which cost Zim $4,000 a day to run, will remain in Bremen until the dispute will have been investigated, in accordance with the Histadrut proposals which ended the strike.

Officers union secretary Adam Chisik told *The Post* that the strike had been a turning point for the officers too. "From now on we shall insist on discipline on every ship, and the unquestioned recognition of the authority of the master and his officers on board." They would not violate "any Histadrut compromise on matters of discipline. If they try, they'll be welcome to man the bridges themselves," he said. But if the ratings would learn their lesson from the strike, "there is room for optimism for a better future at sea. If they don't, they must know that we shall not keep the merchant navy afloat at any price."

The union would also fully back the Galilia master's demand that the bosun and the four ratings he had dismissed be removed from the ship.

Zim general manager Rotem was also in a sombre mood though he declined estimating the Zim losses. "In a battle you don't count your losses," he said. (Another Zim source said they could weather the losses of some millions of pounds, but the long-term damage to sailing schedules, goodwill and reliability was worse).

Rotem noted that Zim had agreed to allow the Galilia to remain in Bremen with her full crew pending an investigation of the dispute. "But we have obtained an unequivocal recognition by the Histadrut that the proper operation of the ships and shipboard discipline are not subject to union interference or committee bargaining, but to the law, the competent authorities and maritime practice. We are determined to stand by this position, for the sake of the fleet's future," he said. He added that the case of the Galilia's bosun who had been ordered off the ship by the Transport Minister would, under the strike end agreement, be dealt with by the authorities according to the law, "and if they are not obeyed we shall be forced to withdraw the Galilia from service."

He stressed that the Histadrut's recommendations were in no way the end of Zim's fight to reimpose discipline and moderation in the merchant marine but only a chance, perhaps the last one, to put the fleet in order. This was dependent on cooperation between the company, the seamen and the Histadrut "and if the effort fails, Zim will have to reconsider its plans and draw the necessary conclusions however painful they may be."

U.S. PRO FOOTBALL

...as dims Washington's ...ff hopes with 20-7 win

... — Dallas spelled ... Washington, and ... Minnesota's unbeaten ... National Football ...y.

...s rolled over the Red... ... dim Washington's ... And the Bears, ...e-point loss in Min... this year, handed the ... first setback by a ...

...victory gave the Cow... ...scord in the National ...st. It kept them one ... of St. Louis, which ...ncisco 23-20 in sud... ...rtime, and dropped ... to 5-2, two games ...with six to go in the ...

...at 6-1-1, are *still* ...in the NFC Central ...and Detroit are se... (AP)

...results and standings ...games:

...N CONFERENCE
...rn Division

	W	L	T	PCT.	PF	PA
	6	1	0	.857	203	114
	5	3	0	.625	201	154
	4	4	0	.500	152	163
	2	6	0	.250	151	181
	2	6	0	.250	69	206

Central Division						
Cincinnati	6	2	0	.750	192	102
Houston	4	3	0	.571	128	108
Pittsburgh	4	4	0	.500	181	116
Cleveland	4	4	0	.500	154	208
Western Division						
Oakland	7	1	0	.875	167	157
Denver	4	4	0	.500	177	112
San Diego	4	4	0	.500	160	164
Kansas City	3	5	0	.375	178	232
Tampa Bay	0	8	0	.000	75	184
NATIONAL CONFERENCE						
Eastern Division						
Dallas	7	1	0	.875	201	116
St. Louis	6	2	0	.750	197	159
Washington	5	3	0	.625	154	144
Philadelphia	2	5	0	.286	97	159
N.Y. Giants	0	7	0	.000	76	165
Central Division						
Minnesota	6	1	1	.813	165	86
Detroit	4	4	0	.500	155	104
Chicago	4	4	0	.500	128	116x
Green Bay	3	5	0	.375	120	175
Western Division						
Los Angeles	6	1	1	.813	178	106
San Francisco	6	2	0	.750	176	86
New Orleans	2	6	0	.250	131	124
Atlanta	2	6	0	.250	97	153
Seattle	1	7	0	.125	118	249

Sunday's Games

Philadelphia 10, New York Giants 0; New York Jets 19, Buffalo 14; Kansas City 28, Tampa Bay 19; Miami 10, New England 3; Atlanta 23, New Orleans 20; Pittsburgh 28, San Diego 0; Cincinnati 21, Cleveland 6; Detroit 27, Green Bay 6; Minnesota 13; St. Louis 23, Chicago 14, Minnesota 13; St. Louis 23, San Francisoc 20 (OT); Dallas 20, Washington 6; Oakland 19, Denver 6; Los Angeles 45, Seattle 6.

HOW MANY AGOROT IS A GOVERNMENT DECISION WORTH?

When does the Government act as a body with collective responsibility, and when does it slough off this responsibility and make one of its members bear this responsibility alone?

This is not an exercise in Political Science. These questions are not even criteria by which to gauge the credibility of the Government in the eyes of the public, but are concerned with an evasion system, in the framework of which officials of the Ministry of Finance are drawing up new standards for the Government's relations with the public.

In the 1976 budget, the Government allocated IL4,000m. for export incentives. Export encouragement is effected by means of refund of taxes, or by incentive payments, the rate of which is determined in accordance with the level of added value of the export concerned.

In 1975, income from tourism to Israel amounted to 14% of exports in the form of services — 7% of goods and services exports. Income earned by the tourist industry was about $250m. in 1975.

The tourist industry operates with an added value level of 90%, higher than that of any other branch of the economy. For exports of industrial and agricultural products with this level of added value, the Ministry of Finance returns to producers 231 agorot per dollar. The tourist industry receives 119 agorot per dollar only.

A Government decision of November 20, 1966, states:

> "The tourism branch is recognized as an export branch and will benefit, as appropriate, from all the assistance and investment, easements and incentives now given by the Government to industrial plants manufacturing for export."

The officials of the Ministry of Finance could not accept this decision. By intentional delays, they subverted this basic, clearly expressed decision of the Government — without giving any explanation.

At the end of November 1974, hotel keepers were required to cancel a 15% rise in their tariffs, which was about to go into effect. The hotel keepers put off the price rise, on the strength of a letter from the Minister of Tourism, who said:

— The principle of linking the incentive given to the hotel branch to changes in the incentive given for the high-added-value group of industrial products will be retained.

— In line with the principle that the tourist industry is an export industry, from March 1, 1975, incentive payments will be made to hotels.

— When the level of the incentive is fixed, if it is established that the actual additional costs resulting from national economic policy exceed devaluation increments — compensation will be given for these additional costs.

When the hotel keepers appealed to the Supreme Court, the Court rejected their petition, and referred them back to the Minister of Tourism.

In their verdict, the judges stated:
"If there are differences of opinion between the Minister of Tourism and the Minister of Finance in this matter, the Government should adjudicate, just as it does when there are differences of opinion between the Minister of Finance and other ministers."

The claim of the hotel keepers to an incentive payment similar to that given to industrialists stands. Despite a revival in tourism, this year hotel room occupancy will be only 48-50%. We are faced by the possibility of losing the investments made in an industry which is capable of accommodating one million tourists a year.

And we continue to ask: How many agorot is a Government decision worth?

Israel Hotel Association

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Barnett and Sylvia Shine

London

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Mayor of Haifa — Mr. Yerucham Zeisel
Guests of Honour — Barnett and Sylvia Shine
Counsellor, British Embassy — Mr. Michael J. Newington

HEBREW

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- Beginners (some knowledge) November 3, at 4 p.m.
- Conversation, newspaper reading: November 4
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Unesco rejects Soviet proposal for debate on disputed issues

NAIROBI. — The Unesco general conference yesterday rejected a Soviet move which would have forced public debate of potentially explosive political issues such a press freedom and Israeli membership of the organization's European group.

The chief Soviet delegate, I. Zemakov, tabled an amendment stating that if a special 25-nation negotiating group failed to reach a consensus within two or three days on any issue, it should be referred back to the general conference.

But his proposal was defeated by 70 votes to 16, with 36 abstentions.

Later the U.S., Britain and France issued strong statements in support of press freedom at the Unesco conference, implicitly rejecting a Soviet-inspired draft declaration in favour of government control of the press.

The U.S. underlined "in the strongest possible way" its commitment to worldwide freedom of information. John Reinhardt, head of the U.S. delegation, also pledged American assistance to strengthen the mass media in developing nations as long as it is not at the expense of world press freedom.

A major issue at the conference are proposals aimed at remedying what many Third World nations consider is an unjust, largely one-way flow of information from the developed to developing countries.

The Soviet declaration, one of 77 items on the agenda of the five-week conference, lays down that "states are responsible for the activities in the international sphere of all mass media under their jurisdiction." This, in effect, would sanction government control of the press, both foreign and domestic.

"It is our conviction," said Reinhardt, "that the most effective way to reduce the current imbalance is not by inhibiting the communications capacity of some, but by increasing the communications capacity of all."

The draft is also unacceptable to the U.S. because its preamble contains a reference to a UN resolution which equates Zionism with racism.

Reg Prentice, Britain's Minister for Overseas Development, said his country firmly believed in free speech and freedom of the news media. These concepts should be paramount in considering the Soviet-inspired draft, he said.

French Education Minister Rene Haby agreed that the flow of world news should be two-way, but he added: "We cannot accept that the idea of redressing any imbalance should favour the creation of autocratic systems of information which would limit the free flow of news around the world.

"Indeed, under such circumstances, the present situation would be replaced by one incontestably far worse, marked by ... a wilful lack of objectivity inside a country or group of countries."

The U.S. is also likely to defend its decision to cut off its contributions to Unesco following bitter Arab, Communist and Third World attacks against Israel at the 1974 conference in Paris. The U.S. still owes the whole of its 1975-76 contributions totalling some $38m.

(Reuter)

Bonn fires generals who defended Nazi war ace

BONN. — Two senior West German air force generals were fired yesterday for defending the appearance of Hans Ulrich Rudel, the Nazi's ace pilot in World War II whose bombers devasted Rotterdam and Warsaw, at an air base last month.

Lieut.-Gen. Walter Krupinski, Luftwaffe fleet commander, and his deputy, Major-General Karl-Heinz Franke, were fired after an inquiry showed they defended Rudel's visit to the Bremgarten base in south Germany on October 23, for a meeting of World War II Stukka pilots, Defence Minister George Leber said.

Leber told a news conference it no longer is possible for an air force serving a democratic state to keep them on duty and their discharge is unavoidable. He said that the German forces are part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and "the esteem that it has in the alliance is of great importance to the Federal Republic of Germany. The good reputation that the forces enjoy is necessary to our country. It must be watched over vigilantly."

Rudel, 60, was Nazi Germany's most highly decorated pilot. After the war, he supported ultra-right-wing causes and spoke admiringly of Hitler in an autobiographical book.

Defending Rudel's first visit to a postwar Luftwaffe base, the two generals said this could not be condemned when "former leftist extremists and Communists were sitting in the West German Parliament." They specifically named Herbert Wehner, parliamentary faction leader of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD).

Rudel, who was Hitler's favourite pilot, spoke to officers and gave autographs at the air base.

(AP, UPI)

Death for Soviet Nazi 'collaborator'

MOSCOW. — A Soviet military court yesterday imposed a death sentence on a Russian collaborator convicted of running Nazi jails where more than 10,000 people were executed during World War II.

The accused, A. Sukhachev, was chief of prisons set up by the German invaders at Roslavl, near the West Russian city Smolensk, and Bobruisk in nearby Byelorussia, Tass news agency reported. It said he escaped detention for many years by using an alias.

The agency said that three witnesses, who survived by chance, testified that Sukhachev and his assistants daily shot between 15 and 30 persons each, "but there were special death days, twice a week, when they executed many times more."

Reporting from Smolensk where the trial took place, Tass said Sukhachev "admitted that he and other warders had driven their victims into gas vans, beaten them with rubber hoses, set dogs on them and hung people upside down."

He is the fourth Soviet citizen to have been condemned to the firing squad this year for war crimes.

(Reuter, UPI)

'LI FOR PREMIER'

(Continued from page one)

premier but it was generally assumed that he would eventually give up that role.

Asked if the Shanghai wall posters were reporting the truth, a Foreign Ministry spokesman told Reuters he would "take note" of the question. Hua's appointment as China's supreme leader was also first announced in wall posters here three weeks ago, but was not officially confirmed for some time.

Last month Li played host at a state visit by Prime Minister Michael Somare of Papua-New Guinea, and Chinese officials made no attempt to dampen speculation that he would become Premier.

The rising authority of Li and Yeh was demonstrated some days ago when they stood on either side of Chairman Hua at a mass rally of one million people denouncing the four radicals accused of plotting a coup.

Li, a peasant's son from central Hupeh province, started his career as a carpenter. He showed his administrative ability in the civil war and was chosen by the late Premier Chou En-lai to take control of China's finances in 1954. He was one of Chou's closest associates.

Smartly-dressed, with a reputation as a blunt talker, Li is one of Peking's most travelled leaders. His appointment would be warmly welcomed by diplomats here who hold him in high respect for his talents and courage in the face of attacks from the radicals.

Wall posters in Canton, in southern China, say ousted Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and ousted Peking Mayor Peng Chen have been included in a five-member committee to investigate crimes committed by the country's radicals header by Chiang Ching, the Hongkong newspaper "Wing Pao" reported yesterday.

(Reuter, AP)

Albania opens party congress

VIENNA. — The seventh congress of the Albanian Communist Party opened in Tirana, Albania's capital, yesterday, amid signs that party chief Enver Hoxha will continue to be the undisputed leader of the tiny Adriatic nation.

Observers expected the meeting to shed some light on future relations between Communist China and Albania, which has been Peking's only Communist ally in Europe. There had been speculation in the West that Hoxha and his associates leaned toward the radical Chinese leaders purged after the death of Mao Tse-tung. But the absence of a Chinese delegation from the congress was not considered significant, since there were no Chinese representatives at the last party congress in 1971 either.

New Chinese Communist party chairman Hua Kuo-feng sent a message to Albania's labour party yesterday saying that Albanian-Chinese friendship "can never be undermined by any force." (AP)

Soviets jail dockers after food strikes

MOSCOW. — Four dockers at the Latvian port of Riga have been sent to labour camps following a protest strike earlier this year over meat shortages, according to a Soviet dissident group here. The four dockers were arrested last May for their role in what has been called the "fish-day strike."

Because of the meat shortages caused by last year's disastrous grain harvest, one or more "fish days" a week were introduced in Soviet restaurants this spring. On such days no meat dishes are available.

The dockers who striked on one of the "fish-days" were charged with "slanderous fabrications besmirching the Soviet State and social system," according to the dissident's group.

(Reuter)

'Brezhnev to visit Yugoslavia soon'

BELGRADE. — Soviet Communist Party General Secretary, Leonid Brezhnev, is to pay an official visit to this country on November 15 to 17, an East European source said here

An official announcement would be published shortly, the source added.

WORLD SCENE — SASSON IACOBY

Question of Two Chinas

IT MAY ONLY BE fortuitous — although most Chinese have faith in astrology — that momentous happenings in China occur in the month of October. It was in October 65 years ago that the corrupt Ching dynasty was toppled by the Chinese Nationalists who established Asia's first republic, and the present Republic of China in Taiwan marks the Double Tenth, or *shuang shih*, the 10th day of the 10th month as its national day. It was on October 1, 1949 that Mao Tse-tung proclaimed the formation of the People's Republic of China after driving Chiang Kai-shek to his island exile on Taiwan. It was 10 years ago, on October 27, that China exploded its first nuclear-tipped guided missile. It was in October five years ago that Dr. Kissinger came to Peking to prepare for the famous Nixon visit.

But this October was undoubtedly the most portentous for the Chinese mainland: It was on October 9, exactly a month after Mao died, that new Chairman Hua Kuo-feng announced the arrest of the radical "gang of four" headed by Mao's widow, Chiang Ching. As the latest political drama unfolds in Peking, it is becoming more certain that some time must pass before the new Peking hierarchy emerges through the screen of official silence, rumours and hints.

Policies ultimately affecting the global balance will surely become known only later. Undoubtedly the most interesting will be the development between the two Chinas, separated by 160 km. of sea, especially after the passing within 1½ years of Mao and his sworn enemy of 50 years, Chiang Kai-shek.

The effective leadership of both countries passed out of the hands of the two veterans before their deaths. In Taiwan, power went to Chiang's son, Chiang Ching-kuo, who has made himself a popular figure as his country continues to perform economic miracles. The confused situation in the post-Mao era will continue to mute any new bid by the Communist Chinese to reassert their claim over Taiwan.

This issue is bound to come to the fore eventually, as it did with the Peking-Washington *rapprochement*. Peking then asserted it would restore a "natural" situation. Though they disagreed on almost everything, Mao and Chiang did agree that Taiwan is a province of China. The U.S., which until Nixon's February 1972 trip to Peking subscribed to the vague idea that Taiwan's ownership was an unresolved question, then joined both sides in conceding that it is China's. The question has remained: Whose China?

Chiang the son today echoes his father's resolve to "liberate" the mainland. But few really believe in this, although the younger Chiang makes more sense when he is adamant that Taiwan will not go to the Communists. What is certain today is that no Taiwan Chinese in his right mind wants to be ruled by the Peking Communists.

When it was less sophisticated, the Peking regime talked tough about "liberating" Taiwan. Translating words into action in 1958, it bombarded the tiny offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu where the Nationalists keep large garrisons. The Communists thought that, once these fell, the next step would be an attack on Taiwan itself.

The islands did not fall and Peking has not repeated its onslaughts — for very obvious reasons. Thousands of Mao's soldiers died in the 1958 attacks, especially on Quemoy, which today the Nationalists claim could even withstand an atomic attack. The Communists may now succeed in capturing the island, but undoubtedly at such tremendous cost — especially prestige — that they certainly dare not make such a move in these times of mainland stress.

TAIWAN DEFENCE

Sixteen years ago, the fate of these little islands figured in the U.S. presidential election campaign. Nixon was for defending them; Kennedy claimed they weren't vital to Taiwan's defence. To this day, the Communists content themselves with bombarding Quemoy with leaflet shells on odd-number days, while the Nationalists retaliate on even-number dates — a typical Chinese style of stand-off.

IT IS CURIOUS that the Taiwan issue also figured in this year's presidential election campaign. It turned up in the second television debate. Both Ford and Carter agreed on the U.S. need for "normalizing" relations with Peking, but coupled this with declarations they would not do this at the expense of the people of Taiwan.

They gave this reply to a question on whether establishment of full diplomatic relations with Peking would mean abrogation of the 1954 mutual defence treaty with Taiwan. When Nixon was in China in 1972, it is understood he gave assurances he would disengage U.S. forces from Taiwan, dissolve the defence treaty and then open full relations with Peking. So far, the U.S. troops and advisers on Taiwan have dropped from 9,000 to about 2,000 and are still falling. But the treaty is still in force while the U.S. only keeps a "liaison" mission in Peking, the effectiveness of which is questioned by many.

In the meantime, despite Taiwan's increasing political isolation after being ousted from the UN in October 1971 (another fateful October date), its economy continues to boom and it has the second highest standing of living in Asia after Japan. Its claim to represent all of China from its "provisional" capital of Taipei may be wishful thinking, but its foreign trade figures (its population is just over 16 million) match those of mainland China with its 850 million people.

The U.S. is today resigned to courting whichever leaders surface in Peking in order to have them adopt a pro-American stance, and the Taiwan issue no more exercises the American media as it did for a couple of months before Mao's death.

At the time, there were warnings that U.S. policy of not breaking with Taiwan could lead Peking to seek an accommodation with Moscow. But some circles said there was no serious possibility of a Sino-Soviet reconciliation, so there was no pressing need to mollify Peking by ditching Taiwan.

WASHINGTON MUST have taken note of a recent article in "Pravda" — the first authoritative Kremlin statement after Mao's death — which made no mention of the late Chairman and was completely free of polemics, stressing Moscow's eagerness to improve relations with Peking. Observers believed the statement, made on Communist China's October 1 national day, was important for its tone, timing and the conciliatory message it was meant to convey.

What the Ford Administration did was a balancing act — pleasing Peking by loosening its defence treaty ties with Taiwan, while putting the Nationalists in a more self-sufficient defence posture by the supply of arms and technology. This was seen with the agreement to sell Taiwan a new radar air defence system, to upgrade its existing Hawk missile launchers and double their number, to increase orders of F-5E jet interceptors from 120 to 180 (Taiwan has also begun to produce these jets), and to provide new ship-to-ship missiles.

Peking recently has been quoted as talking both softly and toughly on the subject of Taiwan, but this seems to be a question of to whom the Chinese officials speak. U.S. Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, who visited China before Mao died, reported that Peking was ready to talk with Taiwan envoys and trade with Taiwan.

More significantly, Ray Cline, a former deputy head of the CIA and once intelligence chief of the State Department, wrote last month that Mao's death "eliminates for the time being" the argument that the U.S. should establish full relations with Peking for fear of a Chinese approach to Moscow. He is one of many Americans who believe that the U.S. can alter the nature of its Taiwan relationship but that abandoning it would amount to an unendurable display of political cynicism — which would not be lost on any of the U.S. allies.

Syrian clay tablet mentions Sodom

By JOHN DART
The Los Angeles Times

ST. LOUIS, Missouri. — Sodom and Gommorah, the Biblical sin cities often considered more legendary than real, are mentioned in one of the nearly 17,000 clay tablets excavated from an ancient site in northwestern Syria, it was disclosed at a meeting of scholars here.

Another of the tablets — found over the past three years at Tel Mardikh in northern Syria — indicates that Abraham's Ur of the Chaldees may be in what is now Turkey rather than in southern Mesopotamia as commonly believed.

Aside from passages in Genesis, no written reference had ever been found to Sodom and Gommorah. Now tablets mentioning them have been discovered in the ruins of the royal palace, still only partially uncovered, of the 4,300-year-old kingdom of Ebla.

Once thought to have been no more than a large village, Ebla is now emerging as a major Semitic culture of the ancient Near East and as the possible locale for some of the earliest Bible history.

Because the oldest written versions of the Hebrew Bible date back only to about the 10th century B.C.E., the tablets from the Ebla palace (2400 B.C.E.-2250 B.C.E.) excited biblical scholars early this year when it was learned that they contained place names such as Jerusalem and Gaza and personal names such as Abraham and David.

In an interview Giovanni Pettinato, one of two University of Rome professors in charge of the excavations, revealed that the place names Sodom and Gommorah were found on one of the many tablets dealing with business and commerce, thus placing the two cities into a historical period for the first time. They are called the "cities of the plain" in Genesis, but the tablets Pettinato has studied give no indication of where they were.

Pettinato said that one tablet describes the city of Ur as located in Haran. Abraham, the great patriarch of the Jews, was said by Genesis to have been a native of Ur who first settled in Haran, then went to the Land of Canaan.

Ur has traditionally been thought to have been located in the lower Tigris-Euphrates valley near the Persian Gulf. But Haran is known to be located in Turkey just across the border with Syria and not far from Ebla.

Pettinato and Paolo Matthiae, his archaeologist colleague, indicate that a wholesale revision of the geography and history of the ancient Near East is in prospect. One tablet alone contains 250 geographical names.

However, both men cautioned that there is no proof at this point that the place names in the tablets are the same places as those mentioned in the Bible.

Red rebels kill 4 Thai policemen

BANGKOK. — About 100 Communist insurgents burned down a police station and killed four policemen in southern Thailand over the weekend, police headquarters here announced yesterday.

Eleven other police troopers were wounded in the attack in a district of Phatthalung province, 500 kms. south of the capital, police added. Insurgents surrounded the station and attacked it with hand-grenades and gunfire before retreating into the jungle.

Police also reported continued fighting between insurgents and border patrol police in Ubon province, 400 kms. northeast of here.

(AP)

IN BRIEF

Black S. Afri... storm high sc...

JOHANNESBURG. — Ab... militant black students sto... to a white high school h... terday, set fire to a labora... stoned the windows of ... where an examination w... held. Pupils and teachers ... the Temba... High School ... Johannesburg suburb of ... Park.

Militant students had ... they would disrupt mat... examinations as a protest ... black deaths and detention ... unrest which began here l... mer.

In Johannesburg's Sowe... African township, high sch... reported deserted. Hund... South African riot police ... the township, where stude... called for a five-day strike ... workers.

U.S., Vietnam ... confer in Par...

PARIS. — Vietnam's deput... minister arrived yesterda... speculation that he will h... liminary talks with U.S. ... here on relations between ... countries.

Nguyen Co Thach was ... panied on his four-day visi... head of his ministry's We... ropean department, Mai... a key figure in the 1968-1... peace talks on Vietnam.

The Vietnamese Embassy ... denied that Thach will ... officials during his visit, wi... said will be entirely de... strengthening links with ... king the colonial power in ...

The U.S. Embassy dec... rectly to comment on the ... referring newsmen to a rec... ment made by officials in ... ton who spoke of mid-Nov... the start of talks with th... mese.

Second South ... isle hit by qua...

PORT MORESBY. — ... earthquake shook New B... land yesterday as the ... from a quake on Friday ... nesian New Guinea rose to ...

A spokesman for the G... Observatory here said y... quake registered seven ... the Richter scale — a ... same as that which rock... mote eastern province of... sian New Guinea on Fri...

The spokesman said th... quake was strong enough ... extensive damage on land ... waves at sea, but the ... sparsely populated and co... tions are poor, so it will ... days before the extent ... damage is known. The... no immediate reports of ...

'No Jewish prob... in the USSR'

GLASGOW. — Boris Po... the senior Soviet offic... by Jewish demonstrators ... daily during his current ... Britain, yesterday denied ... "Jewish problem" existed ... Soviet Union.

Talking to reporters at ... Airport before leaving for ... on the last day of his offi... Ponomaryov said: "Almost ... cent of all those Jews who ... applications (since World ... to leave the Soviet Union ... mission to do so and left ... try. The so-called Jewish ... in fact does not exist in ... try."

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...Construction of 20... 25,000 sqm. and h... ...transport include... ...reference wire... ...90,000 tonne... ...90 telephone kios... ...1,500 semi-purchas... ...1,500 plastic elbo...
...former cars, cigars Bn. 172 ...
...Shares may be sold, later the entire qua... ...will not be accepte...
Direct...

BANKHOLDING CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS AND OF CLASS MEETING OF PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, 27-29 Rehov Yehuda Halevi, Tel Aviv, on November 23, 1976, at 10.30 a.m. to consider and if thought fit pass as special resolutions of the Company resolutions in respect of the following matters:

1. Increasing the authorised share capital of the Company by IL800,000,000 by the creation of 1,500,000 Redeemable Convertible Preference "A" shares of IL100 nominal value each and 7,500,000 Ordinary shares of IL20 nominal value each.

Each of the aforesaid Preference "A" shares shall

(i) bear a fixed annual cumulative preferential dividend of 8% linked to the official rate of exchange of the Israel pound to the U.S. dollar on the date of the declaration of the dividend;
(ii) be convertible at any time up to March 31, 1990, into two Ordinary shares of the Company, subject to adjustment for bonus share distributions;
(iii) entitle its holder to participate in rights issues of the Company;
(iv) entitle its holder to one vote at general meetings of the Company;
(v) on winding up, entitle its holder to repayment of the nominal value, not linked, together with any arrears of linked dividend, but without the right to participate in the profits or remaining assets of the Company;
(vi) be redeemable at the option of the Company at any time after March 31, 1990, on payment of the nominal value linked to the official rate of exchange of the U.S. dollar plus accrued linked dividend.

The Preference "A" shares shall rank equally — pari passu — with the existing Redeemable Convertible Preference shares as regards priority over the Ordinary and "B" shares of the Company in the right to payment of dividends and to payment on winding up.

The aforesaid Ordinary shares shall rank equally — pari passu — with the existing Ordinary shares of the Company.

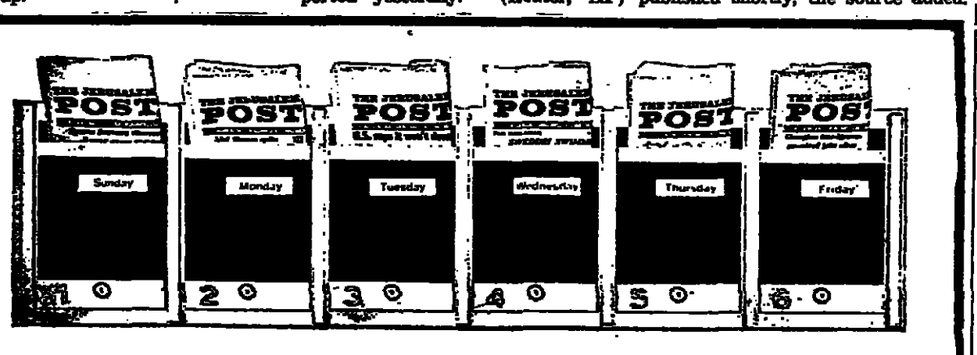
2. Amending the Articles of Association of the Company so as to set out the rights of the aforesaid Preference "A" shares.

Immediately after the general meeting of shareholders, a class meeting of holders of the existing Preference shares of the Company will be held to approve the creation of the aforesaid Preference "A" shares.

The Board of Directors

November 2, 1976

YITZCHAK GREENFIELD
noted Jerusalem Artist
will lead a workshop in drawing and painting on
JEWISH THEMES IN ART
on Tuesday evenings from 6 to 8 p.m. at the
Centre for Conservative Judaism
2 Rehov Agron — Tel. 02-226386, 02-227463.



Never on Shabbat

Do you know that you can have THE JERUSALEM POST in your letter box early every morning, except for Shabbat and the Holidays. This'll enable you to skip through the headlines while having your breakfast. If you're a late starter at work or university, you might even be able to take in an interesting article, reader's letter or film review. Whatever you enjoy in THE JERUSALEM POST, you'll enjoy it even more first thing in the morning. Just fill in the form below and send it to the Circulation Dept., THE JERUSALEM POST, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem. (We'll do the rest.)

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H THE LOOKING
/ Joanna Yehiel

metic alizer

p for a moment and he way your grand- to smell — clean, cool, weet — the chances are d most of her genera- g Pond's Cream. Pond's of the great cosmetic ought in Woolworth's ore down the road) by women and religiously morning and evening. back on the Israeli nd the importers keeping the price fairly to the usual run of re.

hanged: still the same lastic, jars. Only the n updated a little, and ve been graced with a ur. But the smell's the 's didn't go in for per- they are as modern as er-allergenic makeups so is the slightly sticky f the creams as you rub

ms come in three types ream, light moisturiser ke-up, and a vanishing s of pre-World War II). days many manufac- cream for oily skin. o a plastic bottle of nsive care lotion for urself with after the ade by Chesebrough- s for 45 cc are IL25 and .50. The Vaseline lotion 4.50 for 90 grams and 5 grams.

want is skin care, and e packaging and per- ou'll be glad Pond's is

the idea of "natural" t don't know how to set them, a new cosmetic ust appeared on our t of a tie-up between a netic firm and a new lary.

new venture, RVA tion is our name") said to be "nature's n't in the jar, you supp- own kitchen, says the ed with each tube you each separate item is mixed either with cot- applesauce, parsley es- rt, or a camomile tea



Emphasis on the natural.

compress (full instructions attached).

The firm came into being after annual meetings between the Swedish owner-director of RVA, Joseph Braunstetter, and a Tel Aviv cosmetician, Mrs. Rosie Krauss, at the Cidesco international congress of cosmetics. Mrs. Krauss runs a beauty salon, and each year she used to import a selection of RVA cosmetics *for use in her salon; clients wanted* more and more, until the logical next step was to begin to produce them here, under licence. Now not only is she in the RVA business herself, both for the local and foreign market, but she has also developed a new product, Active Peeling, which is particularly interesting the Swedes.

This Active Peeling (which should *not be used more than two or three* times a week), should be gently massaged into the skin, and one actually sees the dead skin roll off. *After the skin is free of its dead, dry layer, one applies After Peeling to* soothe and nourish it.

RVA's local branch has adapted the Swedish cosmetics to the local market through use of special oils and vitamins idigenous here. The rest of the "nature" you add yourself. They are being sold at perfumeries, department stores and health stores throughout the country, at a price that the firm says is "medium to high" — between IL67 and IL84 for most products — but the manufacturers say each tube should last from two to three months.

FOR THOSE who want to combine fashion with charity, the Jerusalem Hilton is holding a wine-and-cheese-and-fashion party on Saturday, November 13, at 8.30 p.m., in aid of Misgav Ledach maternity hospital. *Tickets are IL85 each, and Gideon* Oberson is among the designers whose clothes will be shown.

How white Rhodesia lives

SALISBURY —.

By LAURENCE MARKS

A PORTRAIT of Cecil Rhodes, tweed hat resting on knee, the bland confidence of the colonial imperative in his eyes, hangs at one end of the bar of the Salisbury Club. Beneath its unassertive gaze the last heirs of British Africa sip their sanction-busting whisky and discuss the price of maize and their daughters' education. In a few months time, a year or two at most, the black faces in this tranquil temple of privilege will no longer belong only to the indestructibly polite waiters in club livery.

These accountants and lawyers, bankers and insurance men will accept the change without complaint. Practical men, most (the farmers among them excepted) have long regarded the Rhodesian Front's attempt to hold off the transfer of power to Africans as a political fantasy.

They are a mixed breed. Some are the fifth or sixth generation of their families in the continent. In the narrow booklined dens of their palatial bungalows there are yellowing photographs of grandfathers who trekked north from the Cape in the nineties with the pioneer column of the British South Africa company, moustached Victorians, who defeated the Ndebele and the Shona and brought the word of God, scientific farming and the cricket ball to this subtropical Shangri-La. Others are the sons of Englishmen or Scots who came out in the twenties and thirties as mining prospectors and found themselves working in road gangs under the African sun to avoid starving in the depression. Many are themselves British born, arriving after World War II to manage a business or invest a small inheritance in a farm. They are well off, conservative-minded technocrats with the technocratic mentality: to make things work, whether it is a malarial bog to be drained or a politically unstable society to be restored to equilibrium.

While the Rhodesian Front regime lasted they have enjoyed the Indian summer of white ascendancy, buying at a premium and selling at a discount to beat sanctions, generous to a fault towards their houseboys, occasionally promoting an African up the management ladder as a gesture to meritocracy. A few will leave to sell their skills in South Africa or North America. But if independence comes without bloodshed most of this elite will stay, sending their children to desegregated schools, grumbling about the petty corruption inseparable from the bureaucratisation of a peasant society, trying to make Zimbabwe prosper with the same devotion they have given to Rhodesia. As long as they are needed, their way of life will remain that of an international technocracy. At present top earnings for senior managers in the private sector are $100,000 a year and quite a few self-employed businessmen and professionals are at this level.

Most executives are in the $14,000 — $35,000 a year class. The highest rate of tax is 50 per cent. Dividends are untaxed. Maximum estate duty is 10 per cent. You can buy an acre of land within four miles of Salisbury for $2,500.

With cheap labour costs, for $40,000 an averagely successful middle manager or civil servant can build a home of the kind many a managing director in the stockbroker belt of England is now wondering whether he can afford to keep up. There are three cars parked alongside the bougainvillea in the drive, a large swimming pool in the acre or two of garden, two or three African servants (paid $600 a year all found) gliding self-effacingly about the spacious teak-floored rooms inside.

The children go to private schools, theoretically interracial, in practice limited by government to a six per cent intake of non-Europeans. The lifestyle of this elite is informal. In Salisbury most of the old verandahed buildings of pioneer days have been replaced by the cosmopolitan architecture of international capitalism, but social relations remain those of a frontier town: relaxed and only loosely stratified by income.

A few of the English brought their snobberies with them — a man's wartime service rank is still remembered and mentioned 30 years afterwards but many more came to Rhodesia to escape them than to perpetuate them and they are meaningless to most of the Rhodesian-born.

Not every White Rhodesian leads the pink-gins-by-the-swimming-pool lifestyle which innumerable TV interviews have focused on as the hallmark of Rhodesian society. Top basic pay for a skilled industrial worker is about $8,500 a year. That means a smallish bungalow or a rented house or apartment, only one houseboy and one car, a modestly comfortable and anxiety-free life.

Food is cheap. The children go to segregated State schools. Low cost insurance provides excellent medical and (segregated) hospital care. Many lower paid white Rhodesians were British servicemen who first caught sight of the rewards of colonial life in Africa during or after World War II and, oppressed by the lack of opportunity after demobilisation, returned as settlers. Many now talk of going home to Britain after independence.

They seem the least likely of all Rhodesians to accept equal status with Africans, even if their jobs are guaranteed. It is quite difficult to find an African who will say he wants the white Rhodesians to leave. Some of the less sophisticated seem puzzled and ultimately affronted that anybody should think this necessary.

Constitutionally in the white Rhodesian minority, but not of it, are the small Asian and Coloured (mixed race) communities. There are 11,000 Indians, half Muslim and half Hindu, originally from the Bombay region, now 90 per cent Rhodesian born. They are mostly small-scale manufacturers and traders. There are 19,000 Coloured people, 70 per cent Rhodesian born, typically industrial and lower paid white collar workers.

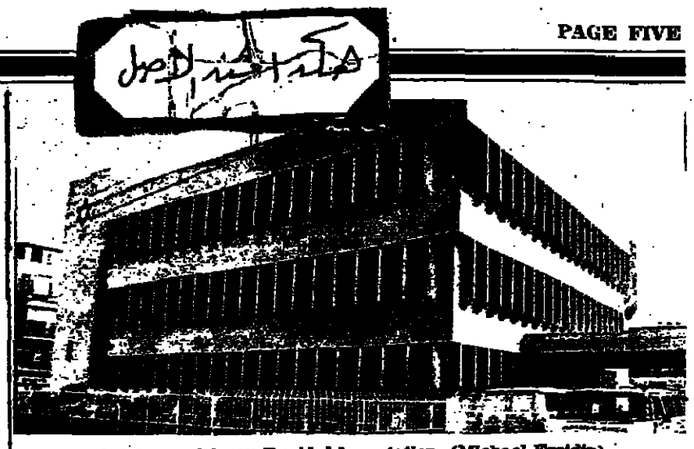
Rhodesians, sentimentally patriotic in a way that has become unfashionable in Europe, have rationalised their traumatic rejection by the mother country by creating a mythology in which it is they who have remained steadfast to the old moral and political certitudes, and Britain which has betrayed them.

The country seems frozen in some indeterminate English past of servants, church-going, school uniforms, short haircuts, motoring on empty roads and comforts for the boys at the front. The tragedy of Rhodesia is that Rhodesians have simply lost track of how fast the world has changed.

Some are too much in thrall to the self-induced illusion of living in the past ever to free themselves. They will retire to a quiet English provincial town and spend the rest of their lives writing letters to the papers complaining that the BBC is run by Communists.

But many believe genuinely in partnership with Africans although that partnership will now become more equal more quickly than their political leaders encouraged them to understand. Perhaps 70 per cent wish to stay on and build a successful multiracial society under an African government. What they are looking for at Geneva is political assurance of stability, psychological assurance that there will be a self respecting role for them in the new Zimbabwe.

(Ofns)



Tel Aviv's new Magen David Adom station. (Michael Freidin)

Beyond first-aid

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The new IL13m. Magen David Adom station, which opens today, aims at going one step further than being a first-aid station — it hopes to grow gradually into the minor counterpart of a hospital's Emergency Ward.

"*We hope eventually — as soon as* our x-ray machine is installed — to handle all the easy cases which crowd the hospital's emergency wards today," says Dr. Arye Merhav, a surgeon at Hadassah Balfour Hospital in Tel Aviv, and Medical Adviser to MDA in Tel Aviv-Jaffa.

"About 30 per cent of those who turn up at hospitals are not admitted since they are not real emergencies; we would like to handle most of these cases. We have a small operating theatre here; three beds for patients who may have suffered heart attacks and who have to stay under observation; and nine beds for other cases."

At present, he notes, much of MDA's work is what he calls "the scratch, bruise, cut, bloody nose and black eye department."

The old MDA station, in Rehov Mazeh, will remain open but will gradually be phased out of existence and closed — but it will be reopened in time of national emergency. For the present, patients can turn up at either station, but if at all possible, they should go to the new one in Rehov Alkalay, immediately behind the Tel Aviv Fire Department in Rehov Basel which itself lies between Rehov Jabotinsky and Sd. Nordau, in North Tel Aviv. The new station may be hard to find at first since there are no signs in the vicinity indicating its precise location.

The four-floor (including the basement) station, whose built-up area is 3,450 square metres, "was especially designed to go underground in time of a national emergency," explains Mr. Michael Barr, head of Magen David Adom in Tel Aviv.

"The entire ground floor is duplicated in the basement." At present, most of the basement is empty, but it may be turned into a youth club for Magen David Adom volunteers. Mr. Barr notes that at present MDA in Tel Aviv has 1000 active volunteers, mainly adults.

"One of our most active groups is in England — our Friends there raised IL12m. towards the building which bears the name of Michael Sobell, chairman of the English Friends; the rest was raised locally." The city donated the two-dunam plot of land.

The station has two main entrances. The first is for emergency cases brought up in ambulances; the second is for persons coming on other business — mostly, it is hoped, to donate blood (which is shipped to the Blood Bank in Jaffa). The building has a small auditorium, seating 175, and four classrooms. First aid courses will be given in the *classrooms, and in 1975 some 9,000* persons took such courses.

In 1975, 40,000 patients received treatment at the Mazeh Street station.

The station will continue to answer house calls, starting at 7 p.m. and lasting until the clinics open in the morning. The fee will be IL65 a visit, with Kupat Holim returning two-thirds of the fee. In 1975, MDA doctors in Tel Aviv made 17,000 house calls.

The telephone number for emergencies (to call an ambulance or a doctor) is 101; to contact the station for any other reason is 240111.

lking off with honours

The Jerusalem Post

years of his arrival in the Soviet Union, Dr. land has walked off prize for his doctoral hysics — written in the Hebrew University. won a fencing competi- presented the Hebrew a scientific symposium says, "Israel has been

t of the thesis, which Aharon Katsir Prize, is nd Excitation of Gases lectrostatic and Laser elds." It pioneers a new pproach to understan- aviour of gases.

dland's teacher, Prof. describes his work as h electrons — what we nte Carlo method in ."

unt Scopus graduation which he received the Lazar spoke on behalf of the 149 doctoral graduates. "This was the perfect opportunity to thank everyone who helped me reach this milestone," he says.

After completing his master's degree at Vilnus University in Lithuania, in 1970, Lazar wanted to continue towards his doctorate. "But even though my grades were high, I wasn't accepted, firstly, because the authorities knew I was a Jew, and secondly, they also knew I wanted to come to Israel."

Lazar applied for an exit visa in 1961, but received it only in 1971. An only son, Lazar came to Israel with his mother, a pharmacist, who also lives in Jerusalem.

After a three month ulpan in Ashdod, and a further three month ulpan in Jerusalem, Lazar had *mastered Hebrew. He says that* learning the language "was the most important factor in my rapid adjustment to life in Israel. Once you can communicate, you're really on your way."

Debt to history

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

WHO CARES whether it was Cavendish or Watt who discovered that water is a compound?

One person who cares is Dr. Sydney Edelstein, head of the Dexter Chemical Corporation of New York and its Israel subsidiary, Dexter-Central. Dr. Edelstein owes a debt to the history of science: he built up his own business with patents based on his research.

Now he is repaying that debt by donating his collection of rare books and manuscripts to the Hebrew University. The books, which were insured for $1.25m., would cost about $3m. to replace — if they could be replaced at all. There are three sections, the history of chemistry, the history of dyeing and alchemy.

In an interview, Dr. Edelstein explained that most of his collection was acquired in a very conventional manner, through agents. It is not so easy, he said, to pick up a really rare volume in a second-hand book shop.

The controversy concerning water is a case in point. For many years the historians had argued over who had in fact found that water was a compound. An agent, knowing Dr. Edelstein's interests, called him to say he had a letter written by Joseph Priestley.

When Dr. Edelstein saw the letter, he realized that it held the key to the problem. Priestley stated specifically that it was Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, who had discovered that water was really a compound. Because of him all the textbooks had to be changed, he chuckled.

His interest in the history of *science has led Dr. Edelstein into* strange places and situatons. Once, he recalled, he and his wife broke into the famous Gobelin tapestry works in Paris, because they contained, intact, the laboratory of a famous French chemist whose work interested Dr. Edelstein. The French officials had refused to allow him inside the Gobelin workshops and even denied that the historic lab existed. Even the U.S. Embassy couldn't help him.

But Edelstein knew exactly where the room was because it was shown in a 19th century diagram in his possession. He broke in, hoisting his petite wife through an open window. The couple were in the room when the chief dyer of Gobelin came in to see what was going on.



Sidney Edelstein

Within a few minutes the two enthusiasts had overcome all bureaucracy and language difficulties. The dyer showed him a chart he had made, matching all the ancient dyes of the famous tapestry makers.

EDELSTEIN thought long and hard before donating the collection to the Hebrew University and National Library. He looked upon the collection like a daughter, he said, and he wanted her "to have a good husband." Many American institutions were interested in the books which, Mr. Edelstein admits, was the finest collection on the subject in private hands. He even considered selling the entire collection, in order to "give future collectors a chance."

What finally convinced him was his feeling that the library in Jerusalem would take great care of his "baby." The University agreed to provide a special room together with a curator (whose salary will be provided for by Dr. Edelstein).

But Dr. Edelstein may have had second thoughts when the books finally arrived — and had to sit in Haifa Port for two weeks. Like all imports, the books were liable for Value Added Tax, which would have come to almost IL1m.

The Library administration stressed that the customs officials were very helpful, but even they could not bend the law to overlook the tax. The Finance Minister is empowered to make exception in such cases, but this would have taken quite a long time. Finally the Library arranged to leave a deposit of IL50,000 and a letter guaranteeing the remaining IL900,000.

However, library officials note that provision must be made to exempt such gifts to institutions from VAT. If the famous Sassoon Collection had arrived now, one of them pointed out, it could have never entered the country.

Glory for Red spies

By JOHN DORNBERG
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

MUNICH. — Mikhail Belousov is not one of those Russian authors lionized in the West. And until a few months ago no one had heard of him in the Soviet Union either — at least as a writer.

Until recently, the only writing Belousov had ever done was of secret reports that ended in the archives of the Lubyanka, Moscow's dreaded KGB prison.

But now Belousov is known as an author. His book, "Notes of an Army Cheka Officer," though not exactly a best seller, is doing quite well. And above all, it adheres to that old principle that authors should only write about what they know.

Belousov certainly knows his theme. A retired major general, he was by the end of World War II the head of the administrative section of SMERSH, popularized by the late Ian Fleming. Not that SMERSH was quite what Fleming made it out to be. A contraction of the words *smert shpionam* — death to spies — it was established in the Soviet Army in the 1920s to spy on the military itself and root out disloyal elements from army ranks. During World War II it also had responsibility for intercepting *enemy paratroopers, catching* Soviet deserters and neutralizing enemy spies. Who was a spy and a deserter was up to SMERSH to decide, and it had the power to hand out and execute summary death sentences.

Belousov's book is full of anecdotes about Ukrainian nationalists, Catholic priests, and Jewish concentration camp escapees whom he considered anti-Soviet agents and who were executed.

The book is the most striking example of the KGB's current efforts to improve its public image. It is a campaign designed, so to speak, to make the USSR's secret police and intelligence agency appear to the average Soviet citizen as "a friend and helper." Its exploits are being dramatized and it is being portrayed as the the organization that makes Russia safe for Communism and life more secure for the average Ivan Ivanov.

There are books, plays, operas, movies and TV series that glorify the role of real and imaginary Soviet spies and security agents.

The late Colonel Rudolf Abel, who ran a Soviet spy ring in the U.S. from 1948 to 1957 and who was originally sentenced to 30 years in a U.S. penitentiary, but then exchanged for Gary Powers, the captured American U-2 pilot, blossomed into print and film before he died in Moscow in 1971 of lung cancer. Numerous Soviet authors are still capitalizing on Abel's exploits and one of them, Vadim Kozhevnikov, author of the best selling of all Soviet spy books, "Sword and Shield," has invented a hero with the name of A. Belov — a thinly disguised twist on Abel.

Curiously, although the books and films all eulogize the KGB's espionage and counter-espionage work, none of them even hints at the KGB's other past and present role: its persecution and harassment of non-conformists and political dissenters and the part it played in Stalin's purges which took the lives of an estimated 16 million people.

But even that may come, in watered down and glorified form. For part of the present campaign is timed to coincide with the birth and death anniversaries of Feliks Dzerzhinsky, the originator and founder of the *Cheka*, as the present KGB was called in the years immediately following the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917.

Dzerzhinsky is already considered a national hero by Soviet officialdom. His statue stands on the *square named for him in front of the* Lubyanka, which is not only a prison but KGB headquarters. Ironically, it faces *Detsky Mir* — "Children's World Department Store" — the Soviet Union's largest toy and children's apparel shop.

Dzerzhinsky died 50 years ago last July and was born 100 years ago next August. The 13-month period between the two anniversaries is being used to grind out more literature glorifying the KGB. In fact, the Writers' Union of the Russian Federation has established a special commission charged with promoting adventure and spy literature to commemorate Dzerzhinsky's centennial.

However, the agents of the KGB are not very popular at home — not even with the judiciary or the uniformed police. It seems doubtful that the spate of planned — and existing — works will really change the KGB's image in the Soviet public mind. But at least it may result in reading more lively and entertaining than those dreadful Soviet novels about a love-triangle between a tractor driver, his tractor, and a milkmaid, in which the tractor invariably wins.

SHORT TERM LOAN

On Wednesday of this week Registered Bonds will be issued under the following terms:

	Price to the public	Redemption net price, IL *	Net annual yield (%) *	Gross annual price yield (%)
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ths	984.48	1,014.63	12.25	15.45
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ths	953.98	1,078.—	13.00	17.40

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192/76 — Soldering wire
193/76 — 700,000 forms: notices to subscribers
151/76 — 500 telephone kiosks, aluminium
194/76 — 4,300 paint purchases
178/76 — 1,000 plastic elbows and 2,000 PVC pipes
ns and further particulars can be obtained from the Director, nd Supply Division, 172 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv, daily during s.
ust be submitted not later than November 8, 1976.
ry of Communications is not bound to accept the lowest or or to order the entire quantity from a single contractor.
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Director of Purchasing and Supply Division
Ministry of Communications

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BEERSHEBA: "Gilat," tonight, November 2
HAIFA: "Shavit," November 4
JERUSALEM: YMCA November 6, 8.30 p.m.
Tel Aviv: "Nachmani," 2 performances November 10 and 11, 8.30 p.m.
Tickets available at all agencies, at C.O.D.A., 47 Rehov Reines, Tel Aviv, and at box offices on the eve of performance.

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MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

New Tariffs for International Telephone, Telegraph and Telex Services

Yesterday, Monday, November 1, 1976

new tariffs for international telephone, telegraph and telex services went into effect, a 5.4% rise being incorporated in the wake of the last three creeping devaluations.

a. Telephone Calls

The tariff for calls to most European countries will be IL19.90/minute (previously IL 18.90). To the U.S.A., it is IL25.30 (previously IL24.00). Calls made through the "18" service are, as before, for a minimum of three minutes.

b. Telex

Destination	Through Exchange 1st 3 min. or part thereof (IL)	Through Exchange Each addnl. min. or part thereof (IL)	Directly Dialled* Each min. or part thereof (IL)
A. Europe			
1. Cyprus	19.80	6.60	6.60
2. Turkey	44.70	14.90	14.90
3. Ireland; Britain	72.90	24.30	24.30
4. Other European countries	56.10	18.70	18.70
B. Other Continents			
1. Iran	79.80	26.60	26.60
2. U.S.A.	84.00	28.00	28.00
3. Afars & Issas, Ethiopia, Japan, Mexico, Columbia, Canada, Reunion	91.20	30.40	30.40
4. Alaska, Hawaii	98.10	32.70	32.70
5. Guam, Virgin Is. (US), Mariana Is., Puerto Rico	111.90	37.30	37.30
6. Samoa (US)	140.10	46.70	46.70
7. Bahamas, Burma, Hong Kong, Turks & Caicos Is., Singapore, Western Samoa, Fiji, Papua — New Guinea	152.10	50.70	50.70
8. Other countries	121.80	40.60	40.60

* Applies to calls to countries for which there is a direct dialling service.

8% VAT is to be added to all rates.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
Bids are invited for the following tenders:
1. Tender 192/76 — 2,500 kg. soldering wire
2. Tender 197/76 — Attendance stickers and forms
3. Tender 199/76 — 10,000 pairs cloth and leather gloves
4. Tender 201/76 — 2,900 kg. cotton and linen thread

Tender forms and further particulars can be obtained from the Director, Purchasing and Supply Division, 172 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv, daily during working hours.
Tenders must be submitted not later than November 8, 1976.
The Ministry of Communications is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender nor to order the entire quantity from a single contractor.
Tenders by telegram will not be accepted.
Director of Purchasing and Supply Division
Ministry of Communications

CLASSIFIEDS

DEADLINES Jerusalem: Weekdays: 10 a.m. of day prior to publication. For Friday's paper: 5 p.m. on Wednesday. For Sunday's paper: 3 p.m. on Thursday. Tel Aviv and Haifa: Weekdays and Friday: 12 noon two days prior to publication. For Sunday's paper: 12 noon Thursday.

Ads are accepted at all offices of The Jerusalem Post (for addresses see masthead on back page) and at all recognized advertising agencies.

Weekday rates including VAT: Minimum charge of IL38.88 for eight words: IL4.86 for each additional word. Friday and holiday eve rates including VAT: Minimum charge of IL51.84 for eight words; IL6.48 for each additional word.

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BOOKS

HOW TO AVOID Alimony by New Orleans attorney. Saturday Review Press, N.Y.

BUSINESS OFFERS

ENTERPRISE specialized in foreign trade with South America will send delegations to Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil and Venezuela. Offers will be received until November 8, 1976. For interviews, please call, Tel. 03-59016, from 9 to 12 a.m.

BUSINESS PREMISES

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REQUIRED Anglo-Saxon teachers to teach English to adults, in Herzliya. Apply to: ABC, 35 Sokolov, Herzliya.

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PASSPORT SALE, tourist, Mercedes 250 automatic, top condition, $2,750. Tel. 03-226880.

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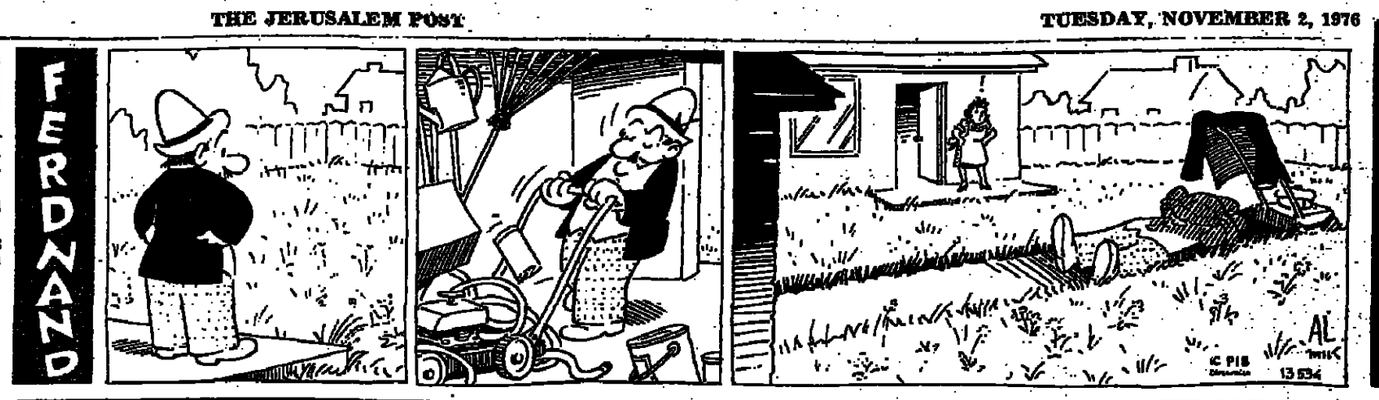
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CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Telepele
17.50 Moomin Valley: series based on the book by Tove Jansson
18.00 Swiss Family Robinson: Bruno
ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Special regards from fishermen
19.00 Family magazine
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with The Amazing Years of Cinema: A look at the first twenty years of the cinema, from the mid-1890s, to the outbreak of World War I. Part two: The Epics
20.30 Morasha: The Forgotten — A look at the problems facing the inhabitants of Shlomi, a development town in the Western Galilee
21.00 Mabat newsreel
21.30 Moked
22.10 The Rockford Files: A new series about a private investigator who specializes in cases unsolved by the police department. Part II: Counter Gambit. With James Garner and Noah Berry
23.00 Documentary: Disappearing World: The Dervishes of Kurdistan
23.50 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial): 18.15* Cartoon. 18.30 Wide World of sports. 19.30 News in Hebrew. 20.00 News in Arabic. 20.30 Porridge. 21.00 Variety. 21.10 Play of the Week. 22.00 News in English. 22.15 The Killers.

* Shows with asterisks are also on JTV 3.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9

Arnon: Trackdown; **Chen:** Whose Child am I? **Eden:** Halphon Hill does not Answer; **Edison:** Dharmatama 4, 6.30, 9; **Habirah:** La Liciale; **Jerusalem:** King of Hearts 7, 9, Wed. only 9; **Mitchell:** Family Plot 6.45, 9; **Orgil:** The Odd Couple; **Orion:** East of Eden; **Orna:** All the President's Men 4, 6.30, 9; **Ron:** Cruel World; **Semadar:** Far from the Madding Crowd, 6.45, 9.15

TEL AVIV: 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Allenby: Family Plot 4:30, 7.00, 9.30; **Ben Yehuda:** Sex Kick; Student Nam-ed Desire; **Cinema One:** The Family Vice 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; **Cinema Two:** Mean Streets 10, 12, 2, 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; **Chen:** L'Aipagueur; **Limor:** Yuppi Du 4.30, 7:30, 9:30; **Drive in Cinema:** The Boy with 2 Heads 5.45; Hot Bed of Spies, 7.30, 9.45; **Maxim:** A Nous Les Petites Anglaises; **Paris:** Limelight 10.30, 1.15, 4.00, 7.00, 9.30; **Ophir:** The Heat of the Night; **Esther:** The Virgin Wife; **Mograbi:** All The President's Men 4.30, 7, 9.30; **Orly:** Beautiful People; **Peer:** One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest 4, 7, 9.30; **Ramat Aviv:** The Count of Monte-Cristo 7.30, 9.30, wed. 4.30, 9.30; **Royal:** Sayonara 4.15, 7, 9.30; **Dekel:** Obsession 7.15, 9.30; **Gordon:** Savage Man, Savage Beast 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; **Hod:** Gator 4.30, 9.30; **Gat:** To be or not to be; **Studio:** Swept Away; **Techelet:** Il Pleut Sur Santiago 4.30, 7.00, 9.30; **Tel Aviv:** Halphon Hill does not Answer; **Zafon:** Police Python 357 4.30, 7.10, 9.30

HAIFA 4, 6.45, 9

Amphitheatre: Savage Man, Savage Beast; **Armon:** The Killer Elite; **Atzmon:** Halphon Hill does not Answer; **Chen:** Paint Your Wagon 6, 9; **Miron:** Gorge Profonde; **Orah:** The Man who would be King, 4, 6.30, 9.00; **Moriah:** Beautiful People 6.45, 9; **Orion:** Burn Baby, Burn; **Orly:** Loves of a Blonde 6.45, 9; **Peer:** The Sunshine Boys; **Ron:** The Outlaw Josey Wales 4, 6.30, 9; **Shavit:** The Slipper and the Rose 6.30, 9

RAMAT GAN 7.15, 9.30

Armon: L'Alpagueur 4, 7.15, 9.30; **Hadar:** Halphon Hill Does not Answer 4.00, 7.15, 9.30; **Ordea:** Shout at the Devil 4, 7, 9.30; **Lili:** Next Stop Greenwich Village 4, 7.15, 9.30; **Oasis:** A Nous Les Petites Anglaises 4, 7.15, 9.30; **Rama:** L'Amour a la Bouche; **Ramat Gan:** Hollywood, Hollywood

HERZLIYA:
Tiferet: Shout at the Devil, 7.00, 9.15; **David:** West Side Story 6.00, 9.00

NETANYA
Esther: La Rivale 4.30, 7, 9.15

The Israel National Opera

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T.A. — 4/11 THE PEARL FISHERS
T.A. — 8/11 THE TALES OF HOFFMANN — OFFENBACH

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ON THE AIR

First Programme

7.07 Morning concert — Schubert: Song; Mozart: Les Petits Riens; Two French Madrigals; Bach: French Suite (Gould); Costeley: Chanson; Debussy: Chanson; Sibelius: Petite Suite; Mendelssohn: Violin Concerto in D Minor (Roberto Michelucci, Musici); Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 19 (Serkin, Szell); Bizet: Two Arias from "Carmen;" Offenbach: Two Arias from "La Pericole;" Ravel: Concerto for Piano Left Hand (Julius Katchen); Ippolitov-Ivanov: Caucasian Sketches (Abravanel)
10.10 Programme announcements
10.15 Special education
10.35 Radio story: Selections from the works of Yitzhak Dov Berkowitz
11.15 English for beginners
12.05 (Stereo): Recital — Conrad Ragussnig, guitar — music by Besard, Ballard, Hessen, Dowland, Bach
13.00 Vitali: Sinfonia; Vivaldi: "Summer" from "The Four Seasons;" Myslivecek: Octet No. 2; Cazzati: Sonata (Maurice Andre); Albinoni-Giazotto: Adagio in G Minor. Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 1
14.35 "Land of Why" — quiz
15.01 Programme on "Gulliver's Travels," by Jonathan Swift
16.05 Musical Encounters
16.45 Beethoven: Piano Sonata in C Minor, Op. 8 (Foldes); Bach: Chaconne in D Minor (Heifetz); Brahms: Piano Quartet Op. 25 (Rubinstein-Guarneri)
18.05 (Stereo): "Meet the Artist" — Valery Maisky, harpsichord
20.45 (Stereo): Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, Shmuel Friedman conducting with Arieh Vardi, piano — Salmon: Suite on Greek Themes; Vivaldi: Concerto for Viola d'amore (Daniel Fradkin); Schumann: Piano Concerto in A Minor; Shchedrin: Jokes for Orchestra
23.00 Commentary on the Chess Olympics
23.15 Historian Eli Shaltiel talks about his new interest in the history of the Yishuv

Second Programme

13.10 Popular songs
15.05 "Once Again" — entertainment
17.10 Weekly magazine on the cinema
18.05 Weekly journal on religious life
18.43 Sports commentary
19.00 People and events in the news
19.47 Bible Reading: Judges 11, 12
20.05 Selections from "Here At Home" — topics assumed to be of interest to women
21.05 Sephardic songs
22.05 The Apple and the Tree — discussion of problems between parents and children. Listeners can call 03-256225 to ask questions of a psychologist in the studio
00.10 Theatre

Army Radio

12.05 Special requests
12.45 Fifteen Minutes — a brief survey of current events in Israel and around the world
13.05 Songs
14.05 The songs of the Dudaim
15.05 Gadi Livneh's talk show
16.55 "The International Corner" with Yoel Esteron
18.05 Doctors answer listeners' questions on health
18.57 Programme announcements
19.05 "Slow Start" — a visit with recruits in a IDF training base
19.53 Menahem Benn talks about the abuse of language in poetry
20.05 "Good Evening" with Edna Pe'er
20.55 Lesson in spoken Arabic
21.05 Autumn songs
22.05 An evening of songs and entertainment with Edna Shavit
00.05 Night birds — songs, chat with Uri Zohar
02.05 Jazz hour

EASY HEBREW BROADCASTS
15 minutes of news and features twice daily. First Programme — 11.35 a.m. and 7 p.m.

VOICE OF AMERICA
NEWS SHOWS

1259 kiloHertz:
5-6 and 8-8.30 a.m. — Daily breakfast show with news, popular music and interviews.
11-12 p.m. — News, analysis and topical reports.
791 kiloHertz:
6-8.30 a.m. — Daily breakfast show, as above.
9-10 p.m. — VOA magazine, with Americana, science and cultural news, roundup of news.

REGULAR DAILY BROADCASTS
First Programme
10.15-10.35; 11.15-11.35 Programmes for Schools.
13.55 Music programme announcements.
14.10 Stories for children.
15.05 A moment for Hebrew grammar.
17.55 Notes on agriculture
00.10 Informal discussion
Second Programme
6.00 Prayer and Mishna reading.
6.10 Gymnastics.
6.55 Programme announcements.
6.59 A moment for Hebrew grammar.
7.53 Driving tips
8.10 Popular tunes (until 10.00)
10.05 Here at Home — songs, interviews on topics assumed to be of interest to women
12.05 Productive Pace — for workers and employers.
12.30 Hebrew songs
18.45 Today's sports.
01.05 A moment of poetry.
Army Radio
5.03 Popular music (until 6.55)
5.58 Prayer
6.55 Gymnastics.
7.05 Songs and messages from soldiers (until 10.00)
10.05 Popular music (until 12.00)
3.05 Insomnia

FOREIGN LANGUAGE SELECTIONS
English
7.00 (Fourth, Fifth) 15 minutes, including review of Hebrew press
14.00 (Fourth, Fifth) 30 min.
18.00 (Fourth) 5 min.
20.00 (Fourth) 15 min.
22.00 (Fifth) 30 min.
00.30 (Fifth) 30 min.
French
7.15 (Fourth, Fifth) 15 min., including review of Hebrew press
14.30 (Fourth, Fifth) 30 min.
18.05 (Fourth) 5 min.
20.15 (Fourth) 15 min.
22.30 (Fifth) 25 min.
24.00 (Fifth) 30 min.
Yiddish 19.30 (First) 30 min.
Hungarian 19.15 (Fifth) 15 min.
Saturdays (First) 30 min.
Rumanian 20.30 (First) 15 min.
Russian 18.45 (First) 15 min. Sun-Fri.
Georgian 19.15 (First, Fifth) 15 min.
Ladino 20.00 (First, Fifth) 15 min.
Magrabi 20.15 (First, Fifth) 15 min.

TRAVEL INFORMATION

This schedule is subject to change without prior notice. Readers are advised to call Ben-Gurion Airport Flight Information, (03) 971461-2-3 (or 03-293444 for El Al flights only) for changes in times of Arrivals and Departures.

Tuesday

Arrivals

0435 Air France 193 Hongkong, Bangkok, Delhi, Teheran
1225 El Al 002 New York
1330 Alitalia 738 Rome
1350 Austrian 711 Vienna
1400 El Al 564 Teheran
1420 El Al 100 Montreal
1450 TWA 800 New York, Paris
1455 Lufthansa 634 Frankfurt
1520 Air France 192 Paris
1545 Thy 824 Istanbul
1630 Cyprair 302 Larnaca
1655 KLM 525 Amsterdam
1755 Tarom 245 Bucharest
1805 Swissair 332 Zurich
1815 Olympic 301 Athens
1835 TWA 810 Boston, Paris, Rome, Athens
1905 El Al 388 Rome
1920 British Air 484 London
1925 El Al 858 Frankfurt
2000 El Al 316 London
2005 Air France 138 Paris
2025 El Al 338 Amsterdam
2055 El Al 326 Paris, Zurich
2100 El Al 542 Athens

Departures

0550 Air France 193 Paris
0600 El Al 563 Teheran
0700 Swissair 333 Zurich
0710 El Al 515 Zurich, Paris
0720 TWA 811 Rome, Paris, Boston
0810 KLM 526 Amsterdam
0830 Air France 193 Paris
0850 TWA 881 Athens, New York
0900 El Al 315 London
0925 British Air 485 London
0930 El Al 337 Amsterdam
0945 Sabena 202 Brussels
1000 El Al 357 Frankfurt
1100 El Al 015 London, New York
1130 El Al 385 Rome
1430 Alitalia 739 Rome
1440 Austrian 712 Viena
1545 Lufthansa 633 Munich, Frankfurt
1620 El Al 541 Athens
1630 Thy 825 Istanbul
1635 Air France 192 Teheran, Delhi, Bangkok, Hongkong
1715 Cyprair 303 Larnaca
1900 Tarom 246 Bucharest

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

Jerusalem: Ramot Eshkol, Commercial Centre, 280582; Al-Arz, Herod's Gate, 282682.
Tel Aviv: Fraenkel, 28 King George, 223721; Tzafon, 33 Yehuda Hamaccabi, 449995. **Holon:** Ganei Bat Yam, 3 Hanevi'im, 885671. **Ramat Gan:** Hasharon, 32 Yerushalayim, 742946. **Bnei Brak:** Shapira, 80 Rabbi Akiva. **Herzliya:** Kedma, Neve Magen, 474498. **Petah Tikva:** Assuta, 21 Baron Hirsch, 911710. **Netanya:** Trufa, 2 Herzl, 28656.
Haifa: Aliah, 44 Aliah, Bat Galim, 522062.
Beersheba: Yerushalayim, 34 Herzl.

The Israel Medical Association announces that, until the doctors stop their "work-to-rule" job action, only the following hospitals will be on duty throughout the night for emergency cases:
Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (internal obstetrics), Hadassah (pediatrics, ophthalmology) Shaare Zedek (surgery)
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Bnei Brak, Givatayim, Kiryat
781111:

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Ashkelon 22333	Netanya 23
Bat Yam 853333	Petah Tikva
Beersheba 78333	Rehovot 951
Eilat 2333	Rishon LeZ
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Holon 843133	Tiberias 20
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to Beersheba & Dimona: 16.30.
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to Haifa: 6.00, 7.00, *8.00, 9.00, 10
*16.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.30, 20.00.
to Nahariya: *8.00, 12.00, 13.00.
FROM TEL AVIV (SOUTH)
to Jerusalem: 7.32, 14.46.
to Beersheba & Dimona: 7.00, 1
FROM HAIFA (CENTRE)
to Jerusalem: 7.06, 15.44
to Tel Aviv: 5.53, 6.30, *7.30, 8
11.31, 12.50, 14.08, *15.10, 16.21, 17
20.19.
to Nahariya: 6.20, *9.03, 13.15, 14
to Beersheba & Dimona: 15.44.
FROM NAHARIYA
to Haifa and Tel Aviv: 5.43, 7.3
14.29, 16.05, 17.24.
to Jerusalem: 5.43.
FROM BEERSHEBA
to Tel Aviv, Haifa & Jerusalem:
FROM DIMONA
to Tel Aviv, Haifa & Jerusalem:
* — express trains.
For all intermediate stations c
Israel Railways timetable.

WHAT'S ON

Notices are accepted for this column at the rate of IL12.96 per line including VAT; publication daily over a period month costs IL216.00 per line including VAT. Ads are accepted at offices of The Jerusalem Post and at all recognized advertising agencies.

Jerusalem

Israel Museum Exhibitions: The Protesting Artist; 2nd. Triennale of Photography; the Mediterranean Panoramic; views and maps from the Eran Laor Collection:
In the Footsteps of Early Hunters; *Mesopotamia; Archaeological Discoveries* in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem; Second Temple. At the Rockefeller; Roman Mosaic Pavement from Nablus, 3rd-4th cent. C.E.
Visiting hours: Israel Museum & Rockefeller; Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Tue. Shrine of the Book & Billy Rose Art Garden: 10 a.m.-10 p.m., Israel Museum 4 p.m.-10 p.m.; Rockefeller; Sun.-Thur., 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Israel Museum & Rockefeller: Fri., Sat., 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Tickets for Saturdays must be purchased in advance at the Museum, ticket agencies throughout the country and at major hotels in Jerusalem. Library open: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Tues. 4-8 p.m.
FREE GUIDED TOURS (English) Sun. and Wed., 11 a.m., from upper entrance hall, main entrance.

CONDUCTED TOURS
Hadassah Tours
1. Medical Centre at 9.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 12.15 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. Last tour on Friday at 12.15 p.m. Kennedy Building. No charge. Buses 19 and 27.
2. Morning half-day tour of all Hadassah projects, $4 per person towards transportation. By reservation only: Tel. 416333.

Hebrew University, tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building. Givat Ram Campus, Mount Scopus tours 11.30 a.m. from the Martin Buber Building. Buses 9 and 28, School of Education bus stop. Further details: Tel. 38480.

American Mizrahi Women, Guest Tours — Jerusalem — Tel. 521608, 222646.

American Feylim, Tours of youth projects and Feylim-founded educational institutions. Tel. 02-521433, 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

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Exhibition of ceramics by eight potters. Utilitarian and art objects, thrown on the wheel.
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3) Museum of the History of Tel Aviv-Yafo, 27 Rehov Bialik.
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STOCKS

vard trend continues

MORGENSTERN

aked bond market pove higher yesterday the proposed cuts in the attendant expect- ast a rise of 2.5 per ost-of-living index as he cuts. In view of small trading volume were convinced that ll continue.

ans continued up rises of up to four out the list. The 6.5 nce Loans rose more gains of 1-3 points. x-linked bonds series very moderately.

gment of the market elled by one dealer ed market." While ued active, the price l at best be termed ucial issues, for the any sessions, trended r without any un- ovement.

ares were lower with f Sahar bearer, which to 345. Land Devel- l estate shares were

wever, spurted by 9.5 points to 350. Industrials were the best feature of the session with Elco IL2.50 gaining 25 to 360, and Electra IL5 moving ahead by 10 to 226. Ata C shares added 6.5 to 189.5. The Dead Sea Works lost 12 to 270 but Assis was 5 higher at 190.

Investment company issues continued to draw strong investor interest and may be replacing financial issues as the market leaders. Ellern bearer was 10 higher at 267. Paz Investment bearer also gained 10 and closed at 369. Piryon Investment sprinted ahead by 13 to 355. About a week ago the shares had sold as low as 323. Bank Leumi Investment dropped 4 to 215.

The general index dropped by 0.14 per cent to 152.24.

Most active issues

I.D.B. 259.5 n.c.	IL478,200
Bank Leumi 218 n.c.	IL335,590
Mizrahi 193 + 9.5	IL155,100
Shares Traded:	IL8.9 million
Bonds Traded:	IL12.5 million
Natad:	IL9.85 n.c
Offer:	$157,000
Traded:	$180,000

	1.11.76	31.10.76	
ID			
	b 333	337	
or	r 338	338	
B	r 327	327	
	130.5	121.5	
rest)			
	b		
	b 687	686	
	b 675.5	675.5	
	b 321.5	323	
	b 252	—	
	b 361.5	359.5	
	b 310	310	
	b		
	b —	416	
	b 331.5	329	
	b —	—	
	b 260.8	260.8	
	r		
	r b 128.5	128.5	
	r b 130	129.5	
	r b 170	168.5	
	b r b 225	225	
	b r b 134.5	131	
	b r 122	122	
10	r 132	134	
IAL,			
	r 208	206	
	r r r 397	397	
	r 259.5	259.5	
	r r r b 250	255.5	
	r b 310	320	
	r b 193	192.5	
	r b 231	231	
	r b 218	218	
	r b 255	256	
	r b b 230	235	
	r b b 255	255	
	r b b 270	265	
	d r b r 152	200	
	r b 404	402	
	r b 316	323	
	r b 355	340	
MENT			
	r 125.5	130	
	r 374	381	

Isr. Land Dev.	b	171	172.5
Soleil Boneh-10% pref.	b	181	264.5
Property & Building	r	251	254
Isras	b	201	201
Mehadrin	r	350	340.5
I.C.P. Citrus	r	160	160
Neot Aviv	r	287	283
Rassco - 8% pref.	r	147	147.5
Rassco	r	112	115
INDUSTRIAL			
Alliance - B	r	745	745
Elco 2.5	b	350	335
Electra - 5	r	226	216
Argaman - 8%	b r	325	329
Ata - C	r	189.5	183
Dubek	r b	373	376
Elec. Wire & Cable	b	107	103
Teva	b r	1066	1060
Chem. & Phosphates	r	136	136
Paper Mills	r	206	205
Assis "B"	r	190	185
Nechushtan 8% pref.	b	570	570
Elite	r	307	307
Shemen - 8% pref.	b	185.5	185.5
Elron - 2		690	690
Frutarom		135	132.5
Frutarom (New)		125	120
INVESTMENT COMPANIES			
Ellern	b	267	—
Israel Central Trade	r	240	240
Hapoalim	b	222	224
Paz	b	359	359
Wolfson - IL10	b	177	172.5
Ampa	r	174	175
Discount	b	241	241
United Mizrahi	b	217	218
Leumi	r	215	219
Piryon	r	355	342
Clal	r	210	210
Clal Industries	r	144.5	148
FUEL, OIL AND UTILITIES			
Naphta OTC	r	604	600
Lapidoth OTC	r	970	990
Jordan Exploration	r	750	752
Jordan Warrant	b	639	635
Delek C	r	269	256
Israel Electric Corp	r	176	178.5

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Monday, November 1, 1976

ic pre-election session

- Stock prices showe yesterday, strug- on to a slight and in the final hour pre-election session. oderate.

nes average of 30 was up two points the close, but the whittled down to half-a-point with 30 minutes to go for the final bell. Advances held a 5 to 3 lead over declines among New York Stock Exchange-listed issues.

Brokers said many traders seemed inclined to hold back on commitments until they could learn the outcome of the close race for the presidency. The market will be closed today for election day.

Chase Man	28 3/4	Gen Tel	29 1/2	Merck	74 1/2	Sony	8 3/8
Chem NY	38 5/8	Gen Tire	23 7/8	Mérr Lynch	23 5/8	SC Elec Gas	18 1/2
Chessie	34 1/2	Genesco	5 1/2	Miles Labs	22 1/2	South Ry	58 1/4
Chrysler	19 5/8	Ga-Pac	37	Minn MM	60	Sperry Rand	45 1/8
Citicorp	30 1/4	Getty	189 3/4	Mobil	60 1/4	St Brands	29
Cities Ser	57 1/4	Gillette	25 1/2	Monsgm	13 1/4	St Oil Cal	37 1/8
Coca Cola	62 1/4	Goodrich	28	Monsanto	61 1/2	St Oil Ind	55
Col Pal	26 1/4	Goodyear	21 7/8	Moor McCor	44 1/8	St Oil Ohio	74 3/4
Colum Gas	25 1/4	Grace	27 7/8	Morgan	55	Ster Drug	16 5/8
Colum Pic	5 3/8	Grt A & P	21 1/2	NCR	34 5/8	Stu-Wor	31 1/2
Comsat	29 3/8	Greyhound	14 5/8	NL Ind	19	Sun Co	41 5/8
Con Ed	18 1/8	Gulf West	16 3/4	Nabisco	45 1/2	TRW Inc	34 7/8
Cont Grp	30 1/2	Gulf Oil	27 1/4	Nat Dist	23	Teledyne	42
Cont Oil	35 7/8	Heller	20	North Air	27 3/4	Tenneco	33 3/4
Cont Tel	25 5/8	Heublein	43 3/4	Occ Pet	18 3/8	Tesoro	14 1/4
Cont Data	23 3/4	Hew-Pack	84	Olin	37 1/4	Texaco	27 5/8
Corning	67 1/4	Honeywell	44 1/2	Owens Ill	53 1/2	Texas Ins	103 1/4
Crown Cork	18 7/8	Houst NG	19 5/8	Pac Gas	21 7/8	Texasgulf	32 1/4
Crown Zell	43	IU Int	28 1/2	Pan Am	5	Texiros	27 1/8
Cultrs Corp	19 3/4	Ill Power	11 3/8	Pepsico	82 5/8	TWA	20 3/4
Curtis-Wri	14 5/8	Inco	25 1/4	Pet Corp	25 1/2	Tri-Cont	32 1/4
Dan River	8 5/8	IBM	271 1/4	Pfizer	29 3/4	Twent Cen	9 1/8
Dana	27	Int Harv	28 7/8	Phelps Dod	37 1/4	UAL Inc.	24 3/4
Deere	31 1/8	Int Paper	66 7/8	Phil Mor	60 1/4	Univ Ltd	UNSOLD
Dow Chem	42 5/8	Int T & T	33 3/4	Phil Pet	60	Unil N.V.	UNSOLD
Dresser	39	Intpubllc	26 7/8	Polaroid	35 3/8	Union Ca	40 3/4
Dupont	128	Johns-Man	32 5/8	Proct Gm	94 3/4	Uniroyal	7 3/4
East Air	8 1/4	John John	85 5/8	Quak Oat	26 3/8	Unit Br	7
East KDK	88	Kaiser	33 1/2	RCA corp.	25 1/2	U.S. Ind	6 1/2
Exlon	40	Kennecott	27 1/4	Ralst Pur	31 1/2	U.S. Steel	47 1/2
El Paso	14 1/8	Koppers	23 1/2	Revere	8 5/8	U.S. Tob	23 1/2
Esmark	32 1/8	Kresge	41 1/4	Reyn Ind	60 1/2	Un Tech	35
Exxon	53	LTV	11 1/2	Reyn Met	34 5/8	Walgreen	16 3/4
Fair Cam	44 5/8	Lib-Ow-Ford	35 3/4	Rockwell	31	Warn Lam	32 1/4
Fed Dept	45	Liggett	33 5/8	Rohm Haas	51 1/2	Waste Man	11
Firestone	21 7/8	Lilly	53 7/8	Royal Dutch	46 3/8	Wells Fargo	25
First Chi	30	Litton	13 3/8	Safeway	43 5/8	West Union	18 1/8
Fluor	37 1/8	Lockheed	9	Santa Fe	33 7/8	West Elec	16 3/8
Food Fair	5	Macy	29 5/8	Schering	37 1/4	Westvaco	27
Ford	57 1/2	Mfrs Han	35 7/8	Scott Paper	37 7/8	Weyerhs	46 1/2
Gen Dynam	47 3/4	Marathon	28 1/4	Seagram	23 3/4	Wilco Chem	25 1/4
Gen Elec	53 1/4	Marsh Fd	39	Sears Roe	68 3/4	Woolworth	22 1/4
Gen Foods	31 1/2	Martin Mar	23 1/2	Shell Oil	76	Xerox	61 1/4
Gen Mills	32 1/4	Matsush	21 1/2	Singer	18	Zenith	26 7/8
Gen Motors	74 1/8	Mcdon-Doug	22 1/2	Smithkline	80 5/8		

Bank group increases share capital

count Bank Bank- tion, parent com- count Bank group, nced that it will eneral meeting, to ember 23, to ap- e in the company's e capital from 0m.

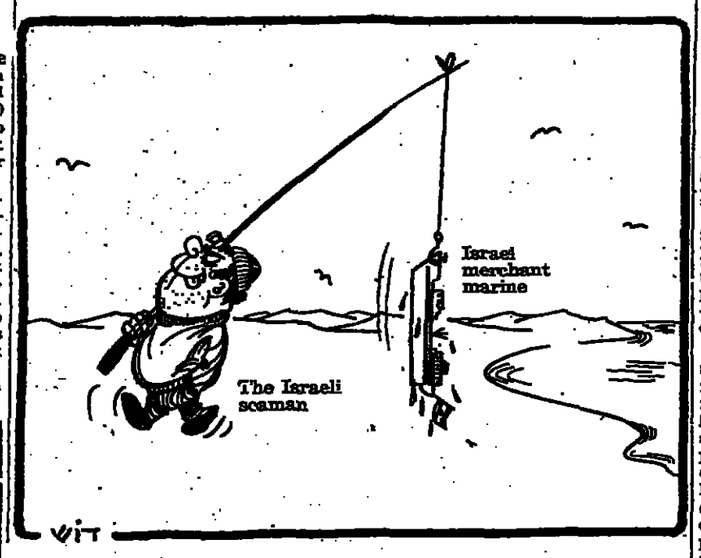
e increase will be es and one-half in preference shares rential dividend of 8 per cent linked to the U.S. dollar.

The JDB will also ask the meeting to approve an increase in the bank's authorized share capital by the creation of an additional IL150m. nominal value of ordinary "A" shares.

Total consolidated assets of the JDB as at June 30, 1976 amounted to IL30.3 billion, compared with IL25.2 billion at the close of 1975, an increase of 20.5 per cent for the six-month period.

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THE FISHING IS GOOD



Background report on the Egged elections

Egged may need over IL1b. to get back on its feet

Hanging over the elections for the Egged secretariat yesterday was the third and final report of the Golomb Committee investigating Egged's ills. The report should have been filed weeks ago, and rumours at Beit Egged claim it has not been filed because the committee is split on steps to be taken to put Egged back on its feet.

According to these rumours, the extremists on the committee want Egged to sell all its property — even their buses (which would be bought by a special Government company, and then rented back to Egged) — to cover the debts. The moderates on the committee are only in favour of selling part of the property, say the rumours. The rumours are being used by both sides in the election campaign.

The only thing that both sides agree on is that Egged needs a management with a clear cut majority, a majority that will allow the secretariat to take some decisions that will hurt.

Alternative faction leader, Ze'ev Kirshner, told *The Jerusalem Post* that that faction has produced a working plan for the 1977/78 fiscal year. "If this plan is not carried out, there is no possibility that Egged will be able to stand on its feet," he said.

Under the plan, the management of Egged would be entrusted to professionals, forcing the members to go back to school in the evenings before they were entrusted with bigger (administrative) jobs.

Egged spokesman Gideon Talmor, representing the Turning Point faction, said the alternative plan is not practical. "They will need more than IL1 billion to carry it out, and where will they get the money?" he asked. "They will need IL700m. to pay back the debts which carry mortgages, IL300m. to send off cooperative members who are sick or disabled on early pension and IL150m. to pay back debts that the cooperative owes members," he said.

Why is such a huge cooperative in such bad financial shape? We put this question to a person who is not a cooperative member, but who has studied Egged very closely.

According to this source, immediately after the Six Day War, Egged made a lot of money, the lines were extended, and money was pouring in from all directions. This seemed to have turned their heads. They started a massive spending plan, mainly buying far more buses than they needed, began to take out loans and mortgaged their property for these loans.

At the time money was pouring in easily, the cooperative management had to find ways to pour part of this money into the pockets of the members. One of the tricks was to juggle the norms and premiums. For example, a line which normally takes four hours to run, was listed as taking seven hours. This meant that sometimes a member could complete his day's work, plus one extra day overtime, in a regular eight-hour day. "The problem is that after the Yom Kippur War, when the situation became harder at the cooperative, they were not willing to go back to a true norm and premium system," this source said.

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DM	3.5702	3.5899
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Dutch Fl.	3.4139	3.4310
Swiss Fr.	3.5258	3.5435
Rand	9.8955	9.9449

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Lire	863.50/65 per $
Belgian Fr.	36.94/96 per $
Dutch Fl.	2.5130/50 per $
Yen	294.40/65 per $
French Fr.	4.9910/50 per $
Gold price:	$120.50—122.50

FORWARD RATES:

	1 Mon.	3 Mos.	6 Mos.
$/£	1.5740/780	1.5350/390	1.4910/950
DM/$	2.4005/030	2.3975/000	2.3920/850
Sw.Fr./$	2.4245/276	2.4105/135	2.3905/835

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ECONOMIC VIEWPOINT by MOSHE ATER

The decision to put up two nuclear power plants should be re-examined

As long last the green light for the construction of a nuclear power station has been given by the appropriate ministerial committee, and by the Government. As if to make good past delays, the committee has empowered the Electric Corporation to negotiate at once for the acquisition of two atomic plants, of 900 MW each, which will — when installed — almost double our present generating capacity.

This means that Israel is going to rely solely on nuclear power for its additional energy requirements, something no other country has dared to do until now. It may also turn out to mean that nuclear plants will supply merely a part of the country's total energy, in line with accepted technical standards, because aggregate energy output will increase even more rapidly than in the past. In any case, the decision to embark upon the nuclear programme has been a dramatic one, bound to involve huge capital outlays and to raise a host of ecological problems.

It is therefore unfortunate that this decision has been taken with a minimum of public discussion, and with few people aware of what it implies. Thus, the addition of a second power plant to the one originally planned, on top of the large size of both, has come as a surprise even to initiates. Moreover, the programme was approved before the relevant issues were resolved by the authorities concerned.

The Minister of Finance has stated that it is still unclear where the required funds — expected to top $2,000m. — will come from. The Interior Ministry has reserved its final approval of the plants' site and of other details.

Therefore, one can hardly escape the impression that the approval "in principle" has been extracted by quarters pressing for nuclear power at all costs, and with little respect for the dangers involved. Past experience shows that this "green light" will be used to embark on expenses, to create facts and to make commitments, which will make a later retreat costly, if not impossible. The stone which has thus been started rolling will continue on with consequences that are hard to foresee.

It is necessary, even at this late hour, to sound a warning and to demand an earnest, public, and unbiased reconsideration of the issue. The discussion behind closed doors in a ministerial committee, subject to lobbying by vested interests and dominated by party pressures, is no alternative for this.

There is no gainsaying that nuclear power has great advantages, in particular for this country, which is now entirely dependent for its energy on expensive oil from sources which may not always be secure. But neither should one overlook the tremendous dangers of pollution and explosion that come with nuclear plants, in particular in a flat and densely populated country like Israel, which is exposed to terrorism and to enemy action.

Opinions are divided about the urgency of a nuclear programme, or at least one of the magnitude now envisaged. Forecasts of future energy requirements submitted by the Electric Corporation have been questioned as grossly exaggerated. The growth of Israel's economy has slowed down, and — in spite of official pronouncements — nobody knows when it will resume on a substantial scale.

Also, the use of energy is declining everywhere owing to its rising costs. Experts estimate that in this country we could save up to 15 per cent of our present energy consumption without hampering economic activity. On the other hand, the awareness of the danger of nuclear plants is growing even in countries using the most advanced techniques to ensure safety.

In Sweden, the major reason for the recent election defeat of the Labour government is said to have been widespread opposition to that government's ambitious programme for setting up nuclear power plants. Perhaps people in this country ought to pause and ponder this fact.

Only 4% of women going to work choose industry

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Remember Rosie the Riveter? She was that patriotic American gal of World War II days. She renounced her typewriter, or forsook the kitchen, and headed for the nearest defence plant where she sheared, rivetted, drilled and welded.

What Israel needs right now is a formidable cadre of Rosies, according to David Katz, director of the Labour Ministry's Manpower Planning Authority. Originally a New Yorker, Katz arrived here more than two decades ago, with the memory of the Second World War's mini-industrial revolution by the women still fresh in his mind.

He told *The Jerusalem Post* in a recent interview: "Unlike some of the statements you may have heard from some of our so-called labour experts, I have no fears about the number of women planning to join the labour force. On the contrary, I think they're coming in at a nice rate. What disturbs me is that the type of job they head for is not exactly the kind most likely to help our balance of trade deficit — if you know what I mean."

What Katz means is this: between 1970 and 1975, approximately 140,000 new workers joined the civilian labour force. Of these, 77,000 — or 55 per cent — were women. However, only four per cent of these women workers went into industry. The rest took jobs in health, education and other, less vital services. What's more, notes Katz, the female component in the industrial manpower pool between 1970 and 1975 rose by a mere three per cent.

Such a low growth rate is disappointing, he believes, especially in a country where the male participation in the civilian labour force — by workers 25 and younger — is curtailed by compulsory army duty. Right now, women's share in Israel's civilian labour force is 32 to 33 per cent — "and that's too low for our country," says Katz.

Nevertheless, he is hopeful for the future. He explains: "You see, in our society, it turns out that womens' participation in the job market is directly proportional to their level of schooling. And that level is definitely rising. Among Israeli women with 16 years of schooling, the labour force participation is an amazing 70 per cent. For those with only 13 to 15 years of formal training, it is about 60 per cent."

Katz says Israel's job market situation is "very interestingly unusual... we've got a population profile of an underdeveloped country, but an occupational profile of a highly developed one.

"We are like a developing nation because of the high percentage of young people — do you know that close to 40 per cent of our population is aged 17 and younger, and slightly over 50 per cent are under 25?

"But — and this is ironic — our employment picture resembles that of a highly developed country. We have fewer than 10 per cent of our labour force in agriculture, only 20 to 25 per cent in industry and a very high percentage in the service sector."

Getting back to the subject of women in the labour force, Katz admits to a basic paradox: Yes, Israel certainly needs more women on the job rolls, especially in industries where they can contribute to a boost in exports to help narrow the trade gap.

But, on the other hand, working women have fewer children. And Israel, with a birthrate way below that of its Arab neighbours, certainly should do nothing to keep its birthrate down.

That, apparently, is a problem only a Solomon can solve.

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Unconventional ideas

AIRCREWS IN EL AL will be discussing at a general meeting today whether, if negotiations for a renewed wage contract do not terminate to their satisfaction, they should resign from the airline and set up a company of their own. This company would lease its services to El Al or to any other airline at home or abroad, on a competitive basis.

This suggestion may be no more than a negotiating ploy. The aircrews are determined not to lose one agora of their take-home pay as a result of the income-tax reform. They may think that pressure of this kind is likely to force the employer to gross up their salaries by the necessary amount.

Nevertheless the idea is worthy of consideration. It may help us get away from the bottlenecks in negotiation arising out of the monopoly power exercised by a good number of occupation groups in the public service. If the aircrews decide to set up this independent company, they would be ready (they say) to bargain with El Al over a contract, without any prior commitment on either side.

It is important to interpret this relationship correctly. El Al must be free to employ, on a wage or contract basis, anybody — local or foreign — who offers his services and who is fit, in El Al's judgment, to perform the function for which he is engaged. The advantage to the Israeli pilots is that their remuneration would be based on the wage scales prevailing in those developed countries which supply fully trained and reliable aircrews. Wages in general in Israel are lower than abroad. The pilots (and the seamen, too) have always wanted to divorce themselves from local conditions and to be paid at international rates.

That challenge could perhaps be accepted by El Al, provided one thing is clear: that the aircrews who are exempted from linkage to the local wage scales cannot in addition be exempt from the local income-tax scales.

There would still be, of course, disadvantages. It is hard to assimilate the idea of a national airline which possesses planes but no crews. It is desirable that Israeli aircraft should be manned by Israeli personnel, who know each other, know the routes, know the security procedures, and are unlikely to capitulate before the first piratical intruder that comes along.

On the other hand, it is becoming so difficult to negotiate a wage settlement with Mr. Gideon Arbel and his colleagues which should have any kind of relationship to what the airline can afford to pay (and to what other, less well-salaried employees would consider a reasonable differential) that it might be worth-while at least to explore unconventional solutions.

The doctors are talking of a similar arrangement. There would here again have to be a competitive situation. It is not possible for the medical institutions in this country to negotiate with a single monopoly company employing all the salaried doctors there are.

But the possibility could be considered of authorizing contracts between individual hospitals or individual clinics and groups of doctors willing to serve in those hospitals or clinics. It sounds as an eccentric device — but worth probing. Israel should be ready for unconventional innovations.

A blow for Zionist democracy

WHEN THE ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL last July decided to allow the next Congress to be held without elections, it brought upon itself an avalanche of bitter disapproval. Critics charged that the decision was a blow to the democratic process within the Zionist movement, and a move by older functionaries to block the advancement of younger talents. This newspaper wrote, editorially, that the Council had, "by its own hands, as much as guaranteed the meaninglessness of the forthcoming Zionist Congress."

Attempts were made at the time — by chairman Yosef Almogi, for example — to belittle the impact of the decision. The cancellation of the elections was permissive and not mandatory: it depended on the consent of at least 90 per cent of the members of a country's election committee. It was obvious that not all committees could muster the needed majority, and in fact not all of them did. But it was enough that the U.S., which accounts for two-thirds of all diaspora Zionists, should forgo the elections, to ensure that the Congress, due to meet next January, would be largely self-appointed.

This in itself would have been bad enough. Now it turns out that it would also have been illegal. In the unanimous opinion of the Court of the Zionist Congress, the decision of the Zionist General Council violated the constitution of the World Zionist Organization. The Court gave its ruling at the specific request of the WZO's own legal counsel who, as was pointed out, had not even been given the floor before the Council took action.

The inevitable consequence of this beneficial verdict will be to put the Congress off, perhaps until after next year's Knesset elections — which, according to a dubious custom, will determine the composition of the Israeli delegation to the Congress. This delay may be resented by some parties which look with apprehension to the Israeli national poll. But it would not be too heavy a burden for the Zionist movement to bear.

In addition, the requirement of holding Congress elections will entail an expenditure of valuable funds which might have been put to productive use elsewhere. Yet this, again, is not too great a price to pay by a movement which prides itself on its democratic character. As the Court said, "The WZO must not turn into a federation of professional Zionists."

Admittedly, much more will be needed besides the holding of elections to ensure that it does not-

ISRAEL PRESS

DAVAR (Histadrut), in its second leader, discusses indications of a reunification of the Arab states against Israel, and improved ties with the USSR.

"The meeting between Foreign Ministers Fahmi and Gromyko in Sofia scheduled for tomorrow, and President Sadat's article on the 'thawing of the ice between Moscow and Cairo' may prove to be an Egyptian manoeuvre on the eve of the U.S. presidential elections. It may be designed to remind the U.S. administration of the danger to the rapprochement between Cairo and Washington, if it is contemplating any weakening of the policy of American political, military and economic aid for the Arab states.

"Israel must also heed the warning of General Gamasi that the Egyptian Army is in a state of alert against Israel, and she must also heed the rapprochement between Egypt and Syria, with the formation of the joint military command, which Jordan is also seeking to join.

THE ISRAEL TENNIS CENTER

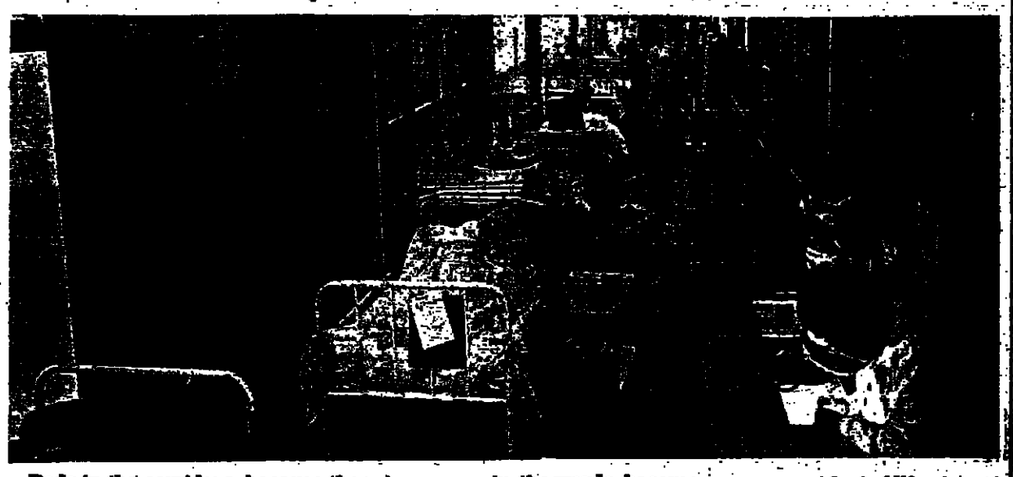
Special Notice
to the Adult Public

One of the goals of the Israel Tennis Center is to introduce Tennis to as many people as possible. In order to achieve this goal, we invite the public to participate in a session of three FREE beginners' tennis lessons, which start at the Center in Ramat Hasharon from 10 a.m. till noon on Thursday, November 4, 1976, Monday, November 8 and Thursday, November 11.

We invite women tennis players to join our social activities at the Center, under the motto "Tennis Tournaments and Tea," which commence at the Center on November 2, 1976, and thereafter will take place every Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday morning.

Admission of failure

The hospital doctors — who yesterday began their eighth week of "sanctions" — contend that the granting of some of their demands would reduce the pressure on hospital beds. DR DAVID SAMSON finds little basis for this claim.



Beds in the corridors, because there is no room in the wards, become a permanent fact of life at most of the country's hospitals. Above: Jerusalem's Sha'are Zedek. (Photo Rubinger)

AS A FAMILY DOCTOR I am not directly involved in the current negotiations between my hospital-based colleagues and their employers on improvements in salary and conditions of service. The doctors say their fight is being waged not only for the doctors' benefit but also to secure improvement in hospitalization services for the general public. These services are now widely regarded as being at breaking-point with an increasing number of people requiring hospital care and too few hospital beds and staff available.

One of the hospital doctors' contentions is that some of the improvements now being proposed will actually lead to a reduction in the number of persons requiring hospital admission which, in turn, will help to solve the present crisis.

This impressive claim does not seem to hold water. That there is a hospitalization crisis which is not helped by both the poor physical state of many of our hospitals and the chronic understaffing of many of their departments is not in dispute; what is debatable is whether an increase in the number of medical staff and better working conditions will have much effect on the number of persons who will continue to need treatment and care in hospital even if these are better equipped and manned.

To explore this issue we must take a closer look at the origin of patients arriving at hospital and ask what the factors are that determine whether they will be admitted.

Potential admissions can be divided into two main groups. First, there is the group where admission cannot be reasonably delayed for very long, e.g., patients with acute appendicitis who require immediate surgery, children with acute gastro-enteritis in danger of dehydration if denied skilled medical care, and road-accident victims whose injuries demand rapid attention. To this group we can add persons suffering from a chronic condition such as high blood pressure or diabetes, which may give rise to the need for immediate admission.

The second group consists of patients whose condition demands the skills and resources attainable only in the hospital setting but whose admission can usually be delayed for a varying length of time without threat to life. This group includes persons requiring "cold" surgery, for herniae, varicose veins, etc., those needing complicated types of treatment, or complex investigations to determine the exact nature of their illness, and so on.

IT WOULD of course be nonsensical to suggest that the number of cases of appendicitis or road-accident victims will be reduced simply by improving the state of our hospitals; neither will the number of children developing acute respiratory or gastro-intestinal complaints. The amount of varicose veins and herniae in our midst will not disappear of their own accord just by enlarging the ranks of hospital doctors able to treat them, although this should reduce time spent on the waiting-list. In this particular group the number of hospitalizations would actually be expected to increase if there were an increase in manpower and beds since there would be a large backlog on the waiting list which would have to be dealt with.

There might be a reduction of admissions from persons with chronic complaints liable to relapse or complications if out-patient facilities were improved, since better follow-up, at least for certain categories of patients, might be expected. This reduction, however, would probably be minimal since the great bulk of the routine follow-up of such patients will continue to be supervised by the family doctor based in the community, whose working conditions will not be affected by any of the present proposals. All in all, the effect of better out-patient clinics on hospital admission rates is far from clear.

It is in the pediatric and internal medicine departments, which deal with most of the chronic illnesses referred to, that the hospitalization crisis is felt most acutely. Why bigger and better hospitals *per se* would reduce the number of patients requiring hospital attention in these departments is not at all obvious.

Admission of young children to hospital is something that has been studied in great detail in certain parts of Israel. In Jerusalem and the surrounding area, for example, it has been found that about one in five children are admitted to hospital during the first year of life, the rate being higher for rural areas. The major causes of such admissions are acute respiratory and gastro-intestinal illnesses, and there is good evidence to suggest that the incidence of such events can be significantly reduced by providing a more intensive and more "available" health care system in the community, and suitable ongoing health education and information programmes for mothers.

From my talks with hospital pediatricians, it is clear that many of them would not feel the need to admit many of the less severe cases of gastro-enteritis, for example, if they could be certain that the level of available, *continual* care in the child's home (which in such a case might mean two to four visits a day, for several days, by a doctor or nurse), was satisfactory. At present, however, this eminently desirable level of care is usually not even technically possible, because of the current organizational framework of our community-based health care.

Even given the present circumstances, the level of community care can be raised when there is close cooperation between the family doctor and the Tipat Halav services (which is rare) and when the family doctor can provide continuity of care for his patients outside of his normal clinic hours, especially at night. This sort of service is usually provided in Israel only by some rural doctors and by some physicians in town who work mainly privately. Out-of-hours advice and treatment is otherwise usually handled by a doctor at the local Magen David Adom station who, although competent, will know nothing of the patient's history or treatment. "Self-referral" to hospital is also a common method of obtaining out-of-hours medical help.

Admissions of young children to hospital seem to be less when continuity of care is available, but it is no surprise to learn that many hospitals prefer to admit children suffering, say, from a mild gastro-enteritis or respiratory infection rather than return them to their homes, especially if these are in rural areas where a doctor may only be available two to six hours a week.

No mechanism now exists which allows a town-based Kupat Holim pediatrician to offer an out-of-hours service to his young patients except on a purely private basis. No wonder, then, that the number of children brought to the emergency rooms of pediatric departments in hospital when the clinics are closed is substantial.

WHEN IT COMES to the question of chronic conditions, it is an aging or already elderly section of the population that is involved; but much of what we have said about children is just as relevant here. Persons with chronic conditions also require regular supervision and follow-up by community-based health services if relapses or complications are to be prevented or caught early. Thus, the intensive community surveillance of this group is of paramount importance if a real effort is to be made to cut down the number of hospital admissions generated from this group, which put great pressure on many internal-medicine departments.

Unfortunately, with this group too, the necessary time and facilities are usually simply not available in the present community health set-ups to allow this surveillance to be carried out in anything near the optimal way. Many such patients continue to require admission and readmission to hospital for reasons that might otherwise have been averted.

In our present state of knowledge, no amount of money or resources alone is going to decrease the number of admissions to hospital for many acute surgical conditions, or reduce the demand for "cold" surgical procedures. Other conditions which may be partly or entirely preventable (e.g. road accidents, diseases directly related to smoking, and certain types of heart disease perhaps) can be meaningfully reduced only by methods that involve changing behavioural patterns in the population either through health education or similar programmes which might eventually persuade the public to change some of its more dangerous ways.

Such schemes must obviously be 'firmly based in the community and provided in the community: in its homes, classrooms, factories, and clinics. From this standpoint, any preventable event or illness that requires a hospital bed must be seen, strictly speaking, as an admission of failure — in more senses than one.

With respect to many of the childhood illnesses and chronic conditions discussed, the solution here seems to lie in the greater development of community-based health services with an increase in the number of medical and para-medical personnel, expansion of the physical facilities providing health care in the community with an upgrading of their equipment and resources, and a change in the existing set-up so that continuity of care on a larger scale is encouraged as is closer cooperation between all agencies involved in the community health effort. In this way the services could become geared to prevention and early intervention in ill-health rather than to their present crisis-orientation.

SUCH RADICAL CHANGES would, alas, mean extensive financial investment in health care outside of hospital, and in our current economic situation such money could only become available if it were diverted from more "prestigious" projects in the hospital sector, many of which may have been initiated in the first place because of the relative neglect of non-hospital services.

With money in such short supply, it seems reasonable that the limited amount available should be wisely invested in those areas which promise the best return in terms of overall improvements in the national health with all the consequent social and economic benefits which that would entail.

For the money to be employed in this way would require, however, the establishment of a programme of national priorities in health care, with clearly stated aims, based on national needs, not demands. Such an approach to rational health planning on a national scale does not, unfortunately, yet exist in Israel. But in view of the present state of the health services and the economic realities of the hour, let us hope that its day is not too far off.

Announcing

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON JEWISH IDENTITY AND PROBLEMS OF SOVIET JEWRY

January 12-14, 1977
at Kibbutz Kiryat Anavim

organized by

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Papers are invited for presentation and discussion at the Conference dealing with Jewish identity in relation to the problems of Russian and Soviet Jewry from the end of the last century to the present.

The deadline for the submission of abstracts — in Hebrew, English or Russian — is November 30, 1976.

For further information, please contact:

Mr. Zeev Vagner
Research Department of Shamir
6 Rehov David Yellin, Jerusalem

هكذا من الاصل

Dry Bones



READERS' LETTERS

CRITICISM UNFOUNDED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, In his article, "Information Should Inform" (October 10), Avraham Kessler bases his accusations on only four or five publications produced by the Department of Information for Olim, out of a total of 140 publications in five languages produced annually.

We would like to cite some examples from Mr. Kessler's nit-picking article which, in our opinion, cast a heavy doubt on the validity of his accusations.

Mr. Kessler claims that we "misinformed" olim with regard to the Ben-Shachar Reform by not including the changes in the booklet, "General conditions of employment in Israel for professionals" which was published in December 1975. (The original edition was written in 1974 by Mr. Kessler himself.) Yet, in the introduction of this booklet, we specifically stated that, "as a result of recommendations submitted to the treasury by the Ben-Shachar Commission for the reformation of Israel's taxation system, some of the information in this brochure may be obsolete due to modifications in the taxation system which have come into force since publication. Please regard all figures and tables as examples and not as actual reference."

As soon as we obtained the necessary information, we put out a special information bulletin on the tax reform; and placed advertisements in newspapers informing the public of the new bulletin.

In the information bulletin for the physicians and dentists, Mr. Kessler claims that our statement, "working conditions are similar in all hospitals, whether governmental, Kupat Holim related or municipal," is unrealistic. We received this information from officials in the Ministry of Health and the Physicians' Associations. One cannot expect the Ministry to foresee recent complaints of a controversial nature.

Perhaps much of Mr. Kessler's dissatisfaction with the department stems from grievance against th which did not agree to his business agreement re writing of publicatio department.

Much time and effo producing, checking and the 140 publications publ Department of Informati every year. Our claim satisfaction is based on t we receive — some 80 which is favourable.

MICHA

Jerusalem. *Ministry of*

Mr. Kessler made it cl was dealing only with pu English, issued since 1975, and particularly w tion on employment o and conditions. — Editor Post

RUSSIAN OL

To the Editor of The Jeru

Sir, — I wish to expr support for the centra Herzl Fishman's article, tion is not aliya" (O However, Mr. Fishma only Western immigra spired by the ideals of thus qualifying for the n Should his appreciati merits not apply equal thousands of immigr Eastern Europe, especia part of those who can Soviet Union over th years? Of course, not migrants from Russia, olim in the sense descr Fishman. But certai siderable proportion o left Russia to come to not for material benefit oppression, but to impl Zionist ideals.

DR. EZRA M

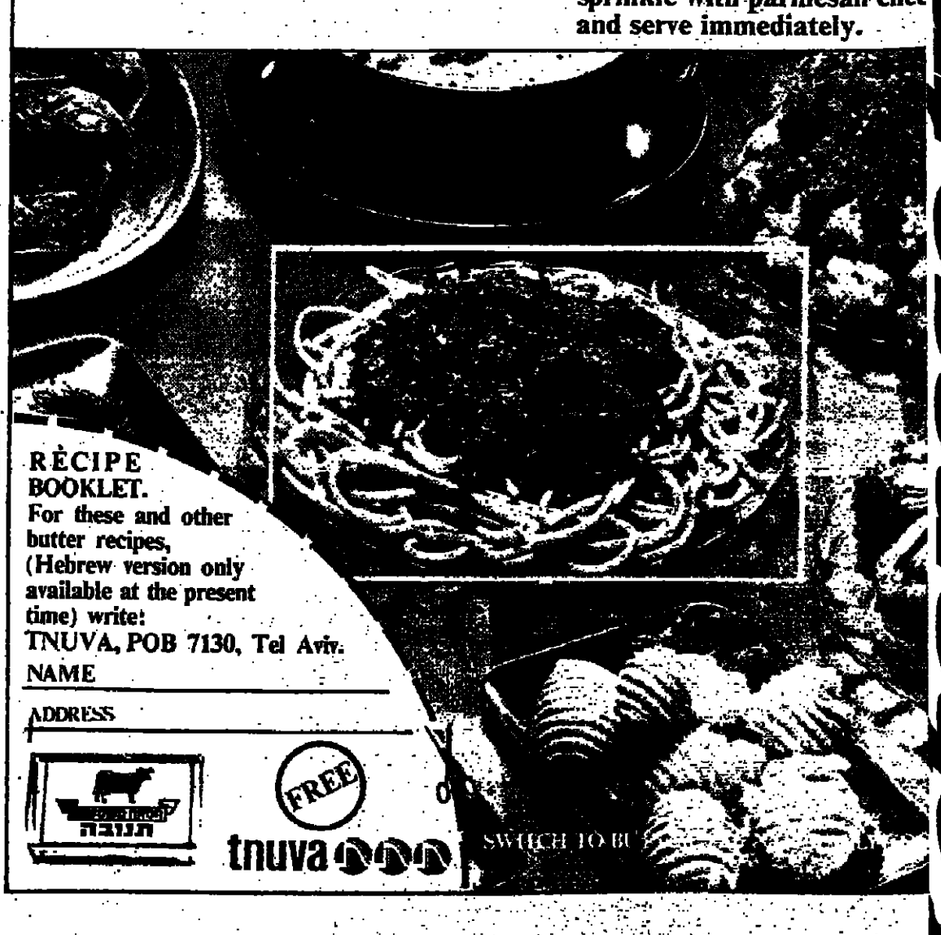
Haifa.

BUTTER
THE RICH TASTE IN SPAGHETT

SPAGHETTI WITH MUSHROOM SAUCE (4 servings)

Ingredients
500 grams spaghetti / 4 tbls. olive oil / 5 tbls. butter / 2 medium onions (coarsely chopped) / 500 grams mushrooms (thinly sliced) / 2 crushed garlic cloves / salt and pepper to taste / 750 grams tomatoes (peeled and chopped) / ½ teas. oregano or marjoram / grated parmesan cheese /

1. Method
Heat oil and 4 tbls. butter in saucepan. Saute onion until golden.
2. Add mushrooms, garlic, sal pepper, lower heat and cook 10 minutes, stirring often.
3. Add tomatoes and oregano marjoram, bring to a boil, t simmer over low flame for 30 minutes.
4. Meanwhile, boil water with little salt, add spaghetti and for 8-10 minutes until done soft or soggy)
Drain and turn onto heated serving platter.
5. Pour sauce over spaghetti, a the reserved 1 tbls. butter, sprinkle with parmesan chee and serve immediately.



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Israel is one of the few countries in the world where newspapers are free to criticize the government.



Lebanese transplant

The civil war forced singer Alain Abadie to leave his native Beirut, but he's already singing at Israeli hotels and negotiating to make a record.

TWO YEARS AGO, Alain Abadie was singing at parties given by Tony Franjieh, son of the Lebanese president. Today you can see him at the Tel Aviv Hilton, the Dan Caesarea or the Ramada Continental. It was the war in Lebanon which forced him to move, but he hasn't let this crisis slow his progress in show business.

Being the only Jewish Lebanese singer in Israel has helped Abadie considerably, he admits. Not that he *seems to have suffered* because of his religion when he lived in Lebanon. "I always admitted very freely to being Jewish and I rarely encountered any blatant anti-Semitism — though there were, of course, undercurrents. In 1958 when, as a teenager, I won first prize in the annual television amateur song contest, there were mild objections to the fact that I was Jewish, but I think that was mainly jealousy on the part of other singers.

"In those days, and until the Six Day War, there was a community of about 6,000 Jews in Beirut. I went to a French School, the College du Sacre Coeur, the best in Beirut, and most of my friends were French-speaking Christian Lebanese. There were never any social problems, though I always knew and felt that I was Jewish, and made no bones about it.

"A couple of years back, I was offered a highly lucrative contract to appear for six months in Saudi Arabia, all expenses paid, and for a salary of 10,000 Lebanese pounds (about IL40,000) per month. Only the condition attached was that I convert to Christianity, and I wasn't prepared to do that. Others did agree: two of the best actors in Beirut are Jews who converted."

As a teenager during the Fifties, Abadie was considered the "Elvis of Beirut." He was slimmer in those days: but he has retained his baby face, which is misleading in a man of 38.

As far back as he can remember, Abadie says, he wanted to be a singer. He was a poor student and dropped out of college after one year in business studies. He went to Paris to study voice training, but couldn't afford it for more than six months. Instead, he started working in a series of small clubs, accompanied by his own guitar and often a band. He spent his summers on the French Riviera, singing in clubs and cafes, "then passing round the hat — a very acceptable way of making a living there. Only I like my comforts, and when I found I wasn't earning enough to pay my hotel bill, I started selling peanuts in the street as a sideline — and very profitably too!"

Along with this, he started composing songs in both French and English. He abandoned rock in favour of folk and blues, basing himself on the styles of his favourite singers and composers — Aznavour, Becaud, Brel, Johnny Hallidav and Eddie Mitchell. His style, he says, is predominantly French and there is certainly no influence of Oriental music for which he says he has no feeling at all. "Quite the contrary. When I hear Arabic music on the radio, I switch it off immediately."

In 1969 Abadie returned to Beirut to be with his family, since he is the only son. He found that the Palestinian influence had grown, but living in a *predominantly Christian area, did* not feel any drastic difference.



Alain Abadie practising: below, entertaining at a party for border policewomen in Tel Aviv.



"But as a singer, people had forgotten me completely. I had to fight to become famous again. I couldn't get a job as a singer, so I became a disc jockey in the best club in Beirut, the Cave du Roy (correct spelling.) At four o'clock in the morning, when a few latecomers were still there, I would get a chance to sing.

"At the same time I worked in a record store and, with what I earned, made my own first record. In the club, of course, I was able to push it myself, and I worked hard to get it played elsewhere and on the radio. Suddenly they stopped playing it, on the pretext that it had been *heard too often. The real reason* was that I was Jewish. I phoned Tony Franjieh, whom I had got to know working at the Cave du Roy and asked him to help. All of a sudden, they started playing my record again."

Abadie's second record, "Il a dit oui avec la tete," was number one on the Lebanese hit parade for seven consecutive weeks, and after that he was asked to sing at the Cave du Roy and at a new fashionable restaurant, "La Saucisse Joyeuse." Now he had an opportunity to get to know members of Lebanese high society who frequented these places. He also became friendly with government officials, industrialists and the young Beirut jet set who often asked him to sing at private parties in their homes. "They knew I was Jewish, but they seemed to like me all the same...

"The agent for General Motors in Lebanon, a very wealthy man, agreed to help me produce my third record, with two songs called 'Aime' and 'Blues qui Blues.' Together with a consortium of other big industrialists, he was all set to back me in my own solo show at the St. Charles Theatre, planned as a four-day spectacle for the end of April 1975. We had signed the contract, everything was set... and on April 14th, civil war broke out in Lebanon."

The war brought Alain's promising career prospects to an abrupt halt. His parents' flat was ransacked and taken over by Palestinians and in July last year, they decided to come to Israel, where they already had several close relatives. The "unofficial" HIAS representative in Beirut found them the money for their fares. They packed a few bags with what they still had left and flew to Athens. Nobody questioned their leaving and there were remarkably few problems, says Abadie.

Eight months ago, he and his parents turned up on the doorstep of his aunt in Zahala, and shortly afterwards they moved to the absorption centre at Beit Millman. Abadie is already fairly fluent in Hebrew, and beginning to feel at home. He has wasted little time since he has been here. Soon after his arrival, he was offered a three-month contract at the Ramada Continental, and other big hotels signed him up shortly afterwards. He made a television appearance on Rosh Hashana, and has sung on the radio and for the army. He has made contact with several impressarios here, but he finds their attitude to a newcomer somewhat discouraging. Most seem to take the attitude of "don't call us, we'll call you."

"And after all," says Abadie, with typical self-confidence, "I am *certainly not unknown, and I* know the business very well." But he has been promoting himself since he started singing, and is not about to be stymied. He is currently negotiating with CBS on the idea of making a record *"probably on a Lebanese theme.* I have already started working out some ideas. I want to do it slowly and well, and to make sure I have good lyrics and music." Composer Ilan Goldreich has translations of four more.

Alain's album of photos and press clippings includes an enthusiastic write-up in "Al Mouharrer," the Lebanese Palestinian paper, another in the Iraqi paper "Al Safir," and a third in the English-language Lebanese paper "Monday Morning," whose editor is also a Palestinian.

Future raves, if they come, will have to be in Hebrew. □

By CATHERINE ROSENHEIMER

THE JERUSALEM POST MIDWEEK MAGAZINE

Flap on film

Czech director Jan Kadar spent five years in a Hungarian labour camp before he made his powerful study of Fascism, 'The Shop on Main Street.'

IF HE NEVER makes another *film, Czechoslovakian director* Ján Kadar will still be remembered for his Academy Award-winning "The Shop on Main Street," a powerful and tragic study of fear and its Fascist consequences.

"I am prepared to stand and be judged by that film," said Kadar in an interview in Jerusalem last week. He was here, on a second visit, as a juror and an exhibitor at the World Jewish Film and TV Festival.

His most recent film, "Lies My Father Told Me," is a much praised Columbia Pictures production featuring Israeli actor Yossi Yadin. It has just won the award for the best feature film at this year's Canadian Film Festival.

Kadar received a trans-Atlantic call at 3 a.m. last Monday informing him of his success. "It was a big surprise. I didn't celebrate — I was alone and I had nothing to drink. But I was so excited that I couldn't go back to sleep. So I stayed awake and watched the sun rise over Jerusalem. And it was so overwhelming that I tried to fix the image of it in my mind, to keep it with me."

From the 13th floor of the Plaza Hotel, Jerusalem is indeed overwhelming. No grime and slummy facades, but a three-dimensional swoop with towers and domes punctuating the skyline. And quiet, very quiet, far from the buses that roar along.

Kadar, who was born in Budapest in 1918, looks like a vacationing playboy. Tanned, of medium height and build, he wears trendy blue denim suits and yellow turtleneck sweaters. He might be dismissed at first sight as an ageing hippy concerned mainly with the elegant structuring of leisure.

His intelligence, however, soon communicates itself. He is serious — about politics, about people. "Fear is the weakness that Fascism builds on," he says. In "The Shop on Main Street," the *simple Aryan carpenter who is ap*pointed "manager" of a shrewd old Jewish woman's button shop, says in an idealized sequence: "The fear of one man for another is the root of all trouble."

KADAR ISN'T simplistically referring to the atavistic repulsion that competitive people are apparently doomed to feel as they pursue limited goals, but to the abysmal if hackneyed failure of communication that doesn't allow us to see through exteriors to a common humanity.

Take the final scene of "Shop." The old Jewess finally understands what the cattle trucks are for and what sort of fate awaits the Jews who have been herded into the main square by the Fascist Guard. And she refuses to join her co-religionists. She wants to live.

The young Aryan who was given her business to run, and who became attached to her and dependent on her, at first tries to protect her. Then fear of the consequences of helping a Jewess gets the better of him and he tries to persuade her to accept her fate. Finally he panics, becomes violent, and accidentally kills her.

When he realizes what he's done, he hangs himself.

One expects the movie to end here. But it doesn't. A fantasy sequence follows in which the Aryan and the Jewess walk arm in arm down the main street.



The point of this scene, for which Kadar has been much criticized by people who do not understand it, is that in other circumstances, in a different time, it would be perfectly normal for a Jewess and a non-Jew to walk arm in arm down a main street in Europe or elsewhere. But in Czechoslovakia, during the heyday of the Nazis, this was as dangerous and unheard of as, say, a Negro walking hand in hand with a white woman in the streets of South Africa.

"I was asked to change the ending," says Kadar, "but it's my ending and I stick to it. I tried to show the absurdity of the situation, the terrible fear and cruelty that makes everything that has happened in life meaningless.

Like death and divorce, war shatters continuity and the illusion of permanence and predictability that a prosaic daily routine gives one. Unable to find any meaning in the Holocaust, Kadar stresses its absurd aspects.

By ALEC ISRAEL

DURING WORLD WAR II, Kadar was imprisoned for five years in a Hungarian labour camp. He lost all his family except a brother, who lives in Prague.

Before the war, Jan Kadar studied law. "I almost qualified. Practically everybody in my family was a lawyer — my father, my uncle, my brother-in-law. I have no regrets about not being a lawyer."

After the war, he gravitated towards the movies. At first, he was an assistant to a cameraman. Then he made documentaries and worked for the Czech state film studios. With Elmer Klos, he made "Death is Called Engelchen," which was very well received. By the time he made "The Shop on Main Street" in 1965, the process of liberalization in Czechoslovakia was in full swing.

"The mood in the country was so free it was almost anarchistic," recalls Kadar. "The Russian presence was hardly felt. But when the tanks rolled into Prague in 1968, everyone realized that the Russians had in fact been there all the time since the '40s."

Kadar was one of the group of writers and artists who spearheaded the liberal movement in Czechoslovakia, and after the invasion he left for Vienna with his wife and mother-in-law.

"Harry Belafonte made me 'an *offer I couldn't refuse' — to make* a movie of Bernard Malamud's 'Angel Levine,' and off I went to the United States."

The film "Angel Levine" was a commercial and perhaps also an artistic flop. A "dog." The *producers wanted a straight* story. Instead, Kadar passed it through his prism and it came out a Kafkaesque nightmare.

Looking back on it today, Kadar feels that "Angel Levine," which he shot in 1969, was perhaps ahead of its time. He *suggests* that it should be seen as a sequel to "The Shop on Main Street."

The blindness of sponsors who insist on measuring art in terms of financial success is, he maintains, as frustrating as the stupidity of bureaucrats who apply ideological criteria.

WHEN HE'S NOT directing, Kadar teaches film-making at the American Film Institute in Beverly Hills. "You cannot teach a person to be a director," he stresses. "The person's got to have it in him. As a teacher, I try to recognize talent and help it to develop. I also find that teaching enables me to better understand my own work.

"What I can do and what I try to do is demystify the whole process of film-making. The students see that there is no incomprehensible formula, that there are many possibilities, many different ways of making basically the same film. Working with video-tapes, it's possible to get students to do five different versions of the same tape."

When students made a documentary of him at work on a film, he was delighted to see how clownish and inept he was.

What of his working methods?

"Before starting to shoot, I take a script and work on it with the writer until we got to the point where it's no longer clear who wrote what. I then put aside the script and make the film.

Kadar believes that the director is the all-important centre of a film. But he dismisses as pretentious the idea that directors are *auteurs.* "A film depends on too many people. Only Chaplin and Bergman should be regarded as *auteurs.* I'm not even sure about Fellini, though his "8½" was an important film for me. To merit the title I think you have to be as good a writer as a director. The concept is probably more useful for critics than for anybody else."

He is contemptuous of writers and "New York intellectuals" like Norman Mailer and Susan Sontag who let their egos fool them into believing that they are filmmakers.

When it comes to commercial success, there is perhaps something of his old leftist self in him that complicates his approach to the subject. "I don't know what it is that makes one film a financial success and another not," he says. "I couldn't do something just for money. But it's not bad to have money. It's good to be paid decently for your work. But I am not obsessed with the urge to make money. I would like very much to make a financially successful movie."

Maybe Jan Kadar has already made it. According to *press* reports, "Lies My Father Told Me" is breaking all previous box-office records in Canada. □

The documentary industry

Jeff Eger packed up his Emmy and built a three-level home in Haifa, but his dealings with Israel's film industry may send him back to New York.



By JOAN BORSTEN

EYEBROWS WERE raised among those who have "made it" in the New York motion picture scene, when Jeff and Miriam Eger immigrated to Israel in 1974 to make movies here. There aren't many who pull out of the mecurial documentary film business while batting a thousand, and the Eger's short, five-year career had been punctuated with the kind of success every aspiring film maker dreams of: an Emmy award (the Oscar of television), while still in their 20s, steady upward progress professionally, and a plethora of top-paying high-quality projects in the offing.

Actually, Jeff and Miriam have been en route to Israel since they dropped out of the London School of Film, convinced that you "have to make films, not talk about them." Miriam, an Israeli, had gone there to learn editing. Jeff, born and raised in Bayonne, New Jersey, was more interested in the writing-directing side; as a literature student at Rutgers (the winner of an American Academy of Poets Award and the author of several published plays and a short story), he'd discovered the "superior impact of the visual image" and the "effect a film can have on people's minds." Discouraged by reports that Israel's film industry was still too much in its infancy to offer novices much direction, they made their way to New York.

Some people wait for that "first break" forever. For the Egers, it came almost immediately. Miriam became assistant editor of "Woodstock" (which subsequently won an Academy Award as the Best Documentary of the Year), and Jeff began researching ten one-hour television shows on the Fabulous Sixties for Canadian broadcasting, a job which led to his next assignment as associate producer of a 90 minute documentary — "Arthur Penn: Themes and Variations."

The "Penn" crew (besides Jeff, Academy Award winning director Robert Hughes, a sound man, camera man, editor, and later Miriam as assistant editor) traced the American director's multifaceted career through numerous Broadway plays (among them "Miracle Worker," "Two for the Seesaw," "An Evening with Mike Nichols and Elaine May") and movies ("Bonnie and Clyde," "Alice's Restaurant," and "Little Big Man"). The film "amazed" Penn, was well-received in Cannes, was shown extensively by the NET (Public Broadcasting Network of America), the BBC, the CBC (Canadian Broadcasting) and awarded an Emmy for "outstanding achievement in cultural documentary broadcasting."

The Egers' next film, "Sonambients" (which is distributed by the Museum of Modern Art, New York City), took a look at the world of Harry Bertoia, an American "sound sculptor." The 15-minute prize-winning study, with its outstanding photography and sharp cutting, was also Jeff's master's thesis. It apparently showed exactly what the Egers could do because immediately afterwards Jeff was hired by Francis Thompson, the elite of the elite documentary/industrial film companies, to make two movies for the Ford Foundation on "hypothetical planning solutions for American cities."

On the rise in the "high-level, high-quality" documentary film world the Egers decided to try Israel. They wanted to see what another film industry was like, and to get off the "big city roulette wheel."

FOR TWO years, while Jeff was working for Francis Thompson and Miriam editing his films and several others (among them an Italian director's study of the Lubavitch Hassidim, and a Japanese feature film on Mohammed Ali), the Egers put their money into a savings account. They also built a magnificent three-level home in Haifa, with huge California-style rooms and a well-equipped editing studio.

UNFORTUNATELY, both Jeff and Miriam underestimated what it would take to re-establish themselves here "on their own terms." Their feeling is that the local documentary industry spreads itself too thin, making a lot of low-budget films rather than fewer high-quality productions. Jeff described his first (and last) assignment for a local film company — an "environment film" produced by the Environment Protection Service in conjunction with the Israel Film Service (a government-owned company which has made over 1,300 documentaries and is generally considered the best of its kind in Israel.)

"One script had already been prepared and rejected. I was asked to do another. It was a ridiculous assignment, I thought, giving someone who knew only a little about the environment six weeks to put together a 30-minute primer on air, water, sea, noise, sewage, and chemical pollution. It's also typical of the general attitude toward research — do it fast and superficially.

"After the script was approved, with hardly a change, it took the IFS two and a half months to chose a production company and draw up a contract. In the meantime, there was a lot of bickering because the sponsors thought my expenses were high — they felt you can show what's happening all over the country without investigating it firsthand.

"The script was cut by one-third, eliminating some good black humour, satire, and strong stuff. I had to fight for 20 shooting days (we needed 25 and they wanted to give us 10). The author of the original rejected script became the producer.

"When we finished shooting, the sponsors decided that the film was actually too sophisticated for a general Israeli audience. A new weaker version of the narrative was written, eliminating such segments as the death of the Kishon River. Slowly, the film, which could have been hard-hitting, became very tame, as if made for a bunch of old ladies at a quilting bee."

(Yigael Ephrati, head of the Israel Film Service, was also disappointed with the results of the environment film, but accepts much of the responsibility. He feels that the complex film was probably too difficult for a first assignment in a new country. "Jeff, though obviously a talented director, is not familiar with our production methods. Recognizing this, we doubled the shooting days and approved a record budget, but we can't duplicate American standards. I believe he also faced the dilemma common to many new immigrants who are in the arts — what was funny or hard-hitting in English didn't work when translated into Hebrew.)

The experience with the environment film, which despite Jeff's own feelings is considered very good and visually strong by local environmentalists, made Jeff and Miriam decide to set up their own production company, Kino Productions, Ltd., they say, is probably one of the most quality-conscious film operations in Israel. Careful, well-financed research is a top priority, as is a very accurate script and inventive visual techniques. Kino sticks to production schedules and also pays crew and bills promptly (Jeff waited over a year to be paid in full for his work on the environmental film).

The company's first production was a 15-minute colour documentary on Kfar Tabor's 75th anniversary. The film, shot on a IL70,000 budget, is nearly finished and will be, Jeff predicts, an unusual film for its kind. The Tabor film will be shown at local movie houses as a "short" preceding a feature movie.

Kino's next film will be another colour short, this one three minutes in length, also scheduled for local movie houses. Financed by IBM, its purpose is not to sell equipment, but to show how computers are being used in Israel for research and to aid the economy. After the IBM film, the Egers will make a 20-minute colour documentary for the Electric Company which looks at the problems of energy in Israel today and what the solutions will be in the next 30 years.

The next year will probably determine whether or not the Egers can "make it" in Israel. Jeff is sceptical, Miriam optimistic. Of one thing, both are convinced: Commercial television, when it comes, will give the Israeli film industry a much-needed shot in the arm. The commercials will provide more money for better programmes, raising the standards of film production in general. □

Notes from the Olympiad

CHESS PIECES
By ELIAHU SHAHAF

THE OLDEST AND THE YOUNGEST — Thirteen-year-old Miharo Tareda of Japan is the youngest participant in the women's event at the chess Olympiad. In the first round she was pitted against 60-year-old Larsen of Denmark, the oldest participant. It was the older player who had the upper hand, but the young Japanese captivated the audience with her good looks, her modesty and the calm with which she took defeat.

PERSONAL REASONS — Asked why former Soviet grandmaster Victor Korchnoi (who is now living in Holland and was coaching the Dutch Olympic team) could not come to Haifa for the Olympiad, FIDE President Max Euwe said the answer was "personal reasons." Elaborating on the subject, Dr. Euwe said Korchnoi was apparently reluctant to accept the invitation so as not to jeopardize his participation in the forthcoming world championship candidates' matches; the Russians are trying to keep him out.

FIRST ROUND GAMES — Rachel Crotto of the United States was the first player in the women's Olympics to score a win. It took the young player (she will be 18 in two months) only 14 moves to defeat her Scottish opponent in the first round. Here is the game:

R.CROTTO	M.RINDELL

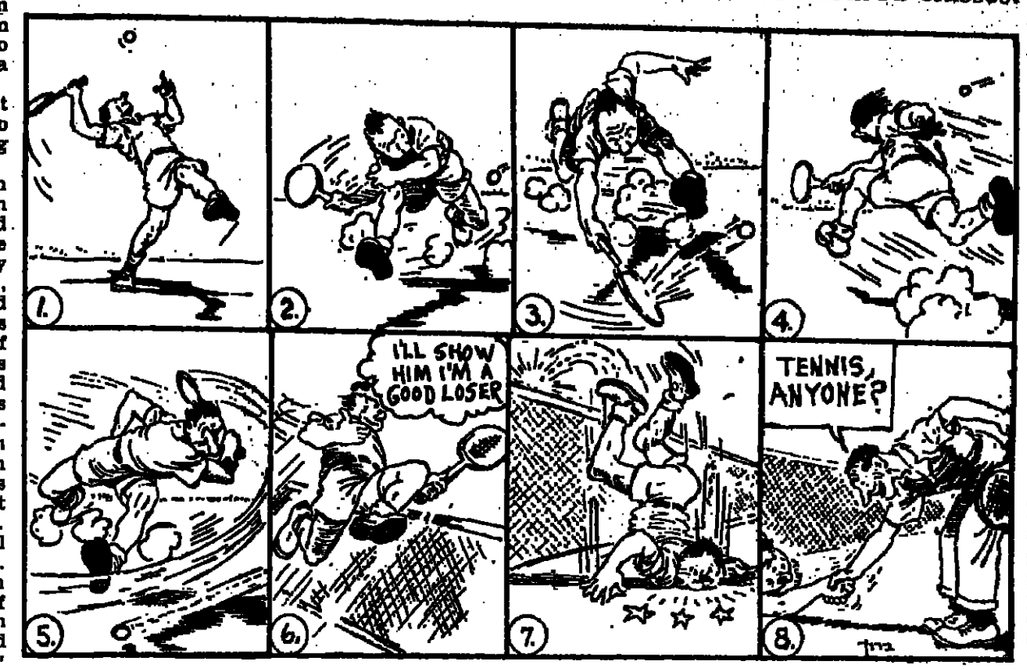
1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.f4 Bg7 7.e5 dc 8.fe Ng4 9.Bb5 Bd7 10.Q:N B:B 11.N:d2 B:e 12.Be3 a6 13.Rd1 Qb6 14.Qc8. Black resigns.

PAIRING — Though no computer has yet beat a grandmaster in a game, the Haifa Olympiad would be unthinkable without one. The 1976 Olympics are being held for the first time under the Swiss system, by which teams having an equal number of points are paired for each round. The date to determine who plays whom is fed into the Technion computer which comes promptly back with the pairings of the 48 teams in the men's event, complete with the names of the players. (The women's pairings are given too, but since this event is being held under the old round-robin system — preliminaries and finals — the meets are known beforehand).

WAITING FOR JULES — At 8.15 each evening, the tension at the Olympiad Press Centre reaches its peak as everyone waits for Jules to come in with the results in one hand and a bottle of beer in the other. Jules Welling, the 26-year-old "Flying Dutchman," is a professional chess journalist who covers the Haifa Olympics for some dozen dailies and chess periodicals. Jules started his career as a chess journalist seven years ago (he was a bell-boy before that). Less than five minutes after the last game is finished, he presents the results to the press. Then, closely guarded by fellow journalists so nobody disturbs him, Jules compiles the standings in ten minutes. The results are also supplied by the Olympic Organizing Committee, of course, but Jules is usually quicker. □

ON THE BALL

The tennis ball, which dates from the Twelfth Century, first wore cloth and now comes decked in fashionable flannel. And its hue may be pink as it bounds over the nets providing sport for the world's leisured classes.



By DAVID BRAUNER

HOW BRITISH ACTOR Robert Morley bent our ears that night! No sooner had he parked his ample girth behind the panel next to his television host than he launched into his attack. In sonorous tones of sacrosanct indignation he vented his humours:

"What madness is this ball that men chase it so? They bat it, they kick it, they head it, they roll it. They break their bones to move a silly spheroid from one end of a field to the other. And other men sit there stupidly applauding them in these efforts. They do get so worked up, all for the sake of a dumb ball."

But what other inanimate object has made a larger contribution to the health and physical well-being of mankind than the ball?

Balls range in size from miniature pinballs played on machines to six-foot giants pushed and shoved by teams. They have been and are made out of every conceivable material: wood, metal, leather, glass, plastic and rubber. In fact, rubber was probably first used in the form of a ball. Christopher Columbus records in the log of his second voyage to the New World his observations of the Haitians playing with gum-rubber balls. Man has not only exercised his body on the ball, but also his mind in its development and improvement and in new ways of playing with it.

Of all balls, it is the tennis ball that sports the longest history. The first balls on record date from the year 1100, and were made of tightly-wound cloth strips sewn together. These balls, as befitted their age, were very "dead." They were originally batted with the hand, but because they didn't go very far (and it hurt), players of *longue paume* as the game was called, began to use gloves or bind their hands with leather or cords to enable them to slam harder. Around the 15th century, the hand was replaced by a similar extension known as the racket; its very name is originally derived from the Arabic *rahat*, meaning "palm of the hand."

In Shakespeare's time, a new ball made its welcome appearance on the courts. Covered with strips of leather, and stuffed with either wool, feathers, dog's hair or sometimes even human hair, it was harder and did something no other ball had done before — it bounced. Suddenly it was a whole new ball game.

IN THE 16TH CENTURY, the heyday of Real (or royal) Tennis, kings played and queens watched. Henry VIII was reputed to be an "outstanding player," but then again, perhaps his opponents realized it was more politic to lose a game than to lose a head.

Unchanged and unimproved, Real Tennis stagnated until the latter half of the 19th century, when the sudden growth of the infant rubber industry brought forth a new ball. The first india-rubber balls appeared around 1860. Sometimes *caoutchouos* were perforated with small holes.

In 1874, a British army major by the name of W.C. Wingfield invented a game he proudly called "Sphairistike." His enemies referred to it as just plain "Sticky." Major Wingfield took out a patent on the game, which gave him the sole right to sell all the necessary equipment. An indication of the swift use in the popularity of his game is the change of the name of the All England Croquet Club at Wimbledon first to the Croquet and Tennis Club and then in 1882, to the Tennis and Croquet Club. This game was the prototype of the "Lawn Tennis" of today.

Someone discovered early on that a flannel covering gave rubber balls a longer life and made them more responsive to rackets. At first, two hemispheres of cloth were overcapped with a third band. This proved awkward, but where the perfection of the ball is concerned, man spares no effort. The two-piece, figure 8 design, coupled with undersewing, finally solved the coverage problem. The stitchless, rubber-seam ball first bounded over the nets after World War I. Following a decline in the popularity of tennis between the wars, further refinements in the post-World War II ball put tennis back into the forecourt of sport activity.

RECENTLY the pressureless ball made its advent, but professionals continue to show preference for the standard pressurized ball. The most dramatic change in tennis balls, in recent times and also the most obvious, has been the introduction of the "highly visible" yellow colour by the General Tire Co. in 1968. Now eye-shattering "high-intensity" orange and pink balls also dot the courts. The traditional, true-blue white ball has been rendered all but obsolete.

MODERN TENNIS BALLS are small miracles of ingenuity and technology. Life starts as a 26-gram pellet of special, chemically treated rubber. The pellets are moulded into homispheres by hydraulic presses. The half shells, after a quick buff and trim, are glued together in a pressurized chamber where they take on their 15 pounds per square inch internal pressure. Less pressure is used in balls intended for play in high altitude areas, otherwise they fly away. Next, the ball is abraded in a machine similar to a kibbutz potato peeler, and adhesive is applied in anticipation of the cover.

The felt cover is made from a shrink-proof combination of one-third nylon and two-thirds wool. Steam teaselling raises the nap, and gives tennis balls their special fuzzy look. Without the fuzz, balls fly too fast and racket control is reduced.

During manufacture, every ball undergoes constant inspection to ensure uniformity and to conform to the high standards set by the ball committees of the International Lawn Tennis Federation and national lawn tennis associations. Balls must rebound to between 1.346m. and 1.473m. when dropped from a height of 2.34m. onto a concrete surface, and must undergo an 8.165kg. pressure test without permanent deformation. Balls that meet these and other requirements can be designated by their manufacturers "official" or "authorized."

Finally, the logo is branded on and the product packaged. Tennis balls are the only ones to come in tins. Hermetically sealed, pressurized containers keep them fresh and bouncy. Nevertheless, in tournament play, balls are changed after every nine games.

Today, tennis is exploding at an inflationary rate. In Europe and the U.S., over 40 million tennis players fill the courts. That's more than three time the number of people playing compared with just five years ago. World usage of tennis balls is in excess of 25 million per annum. Here in Israel in 1975, we consumed over 84,000 Dunlop balls alone, according to their export department.

Well, Mr. Morley, maybe this article hasn't persuaded you to like balls, but at least now perhaps you'll appreciate them. □



Growing up Hebrew

Next Sunday at 8 p.m. Israel Television will present "The First Hebrew-Speaking Child," a film on the life of Itamar Ben-Avi, son of Eliezer Ben-Yehuda. The script is based on Ben-Avi's autobiography and traces his life from infancy, when his father began to use his son as an example of how the Hebrew language could be rejuvenated. At left, Illy Gorfitzky as Ben-Yehuda with the infant Itamar. At right, Itamar is now 10 years old, and is played by Ehud Yalon. Rahel Shor plays the mother, Dvora. The script was written by Uri Or-Lev, and the play was directed by Rita Shahaf and produced by Rina Egoz. Other key parts are played by Gideon Shemer (Itamar as an adult), Nava She'an (the grandmother) and Rafael Klatchkin (Eav Pines.)

